

The Worker

National Edition

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How Pickets Stopped the 'E. J. Block'

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

The NEW Smith Bill

George Morris writes of the anti-labor legislation by the author of the Smith Act under which progressives are being jailed today. See his column — The World of Labor.

Terror in the Philippines

The story of imperialist exploitation of the Pacific islands . . . and the reactionary-puppet rule of the Quirino regime.

West Berlin Today

Visit the 'show window of the West' said the card dropped by an Airforce helicopter. The writer did just that.

A Mighty 16-Year-Old

The American Labor Party marks its anniversary by firing the opening gun in the presidential campaign with a meeting at New York's Madison Square Garden.

Also Columns And Features

on sports, movies, books and
various topics

IN THE MAGAZINE

Bare Plot to Bust Unions as Strikes Spread

— See Page 3 —

To Place Peace Issue Before All '52 Party Conventions

THE QUESTION OF PEACE will be projected into the 1952 presidential campaign, the American Peace Crusade said this week. A peace plank will be submitted to the convention of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive Party conventions for incorporation into the platforms. A special enlarged National Committee meeting of the APC will be held in early June to draft the plank. Throughout the land local peace councils are starting to discuss their ideas of what such a peace plank should contain, in many cases linking in specific local, state, city and farm issues for their own Congressional incumbents and candidates to answer.

In addition to this historic peace plank, which will bring the central concern of all the American people right to the major conventions from the people for the first time, the APC is emphasizing the all-round peace program decided at the great Delegates Assembly to Washington, a program centered around the campaign for peace in Korea now and peace pact

negotiations between the five major powers.

THIS PROGRAM calls for the following:

• Peace in Korea . . . no third year of the war.

• Dedication of the period from now until June 26, the anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, to obtaining additional hundreds of thousands of signatures for peaceful negotiations, in other words, a return to the original principles on which the UN was founded, agreement for peace between the US, USSR, Britain, France and China. (One half million signatures were presented to the Congressmen and Senators at Washington.)

• A halt to the re-armament of Germany and a four power conference on Germany.

• An end to the suppression of the growing struggle of colonial peoples for self-government.

THE PROGRAM also includes

special Mother's Day activity this Sunday for peace, taking different forms in different localities. In New York, Mother's Day cards for peace addressed to President Truman are getting virtually a 100 percent response.

While there has been no indication of what the Peace Plank will contain, there seem grounds for speculation that the overwhelming cry for immediate peace in Korea and for going on record for peaceful negotiations will be part of it. The dramatic Peace Initiative of GIs, and its possibilities for other states, may well be dealt with. Local peace groups in many cases are stressing the defeat of the high military budget as unnecessary and ruinous to the peoples' already shrinking living standards.

Such clear cut, simple and obviously popular measures, already confirmed by polls as being the property of the overwhelming majority of the people, will be very hard for the parties to block in their pre-election conventions.

BY CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

IN THE CURRENT STEEL STRUGGLE, the steel companies have sown the grapes of wrath.

Through all the ups and downs of the dispute, one thing has kept rising—the hatred and anger of the workers against the Steel Trusts and their conviction that this is and will remain their sworn enemy.

There may have been many confusions in this struggle, but one thing has remained diamond-hard and clear in the minds of the workers—that the steel corporations are out to stunt their lives, to maim their union and to inflict permanent damage on their ability to fight.

I don't recall such bitter anti-company sentiment around the Chicago area mills since the Little Steel strike of 1937. The hatred of the Tom Girdler of that day is duplicated and surpassed in the intense feeling against Clarence B. Randall, of Inland Steel and spokesman for the Steel Trust. I witnessed one incident which dramatized the depth of this antagonism by the workers.

Every strike has its high points, its moment of superb militancy. And such a moment was the stopping of the giant freighter "The E. J. Block" by a handful of Inland pickets.

It was an episode of labor history that rivals the climax of the GM sitdown or the courageous action of the railroad workers in the strike a few years back against the Peoria T.P. & W. Railroad and the despotic George McNear.

In the T.P. & W. strike, the workers lined themselves across the tracks, forming a human chain that stopped a scab-run locomotive.

In East Chicago a dozen pickets stopped a 10-ton ore freighter.

The workers had closed every gate of the Inland plant. But they realized suddenly that the company's lake ships and its docks were a menace to the strike. As long as shipping remained open, the company had a means of transporting unlimited numbers of scabs and raw materials into the plant and of sending out finished steel.

The workers realized also that they were fighting a foe which would not hesitate to use this or any other means against them.

At Tuesday noon, April 29, a dozen Inland pickets went into action. "The E. J. Block," was heading out toward Lake Michigan, being pulled by a tug through the Indiana Harbor ship canal.

Crossing the canal at Indianapolis Boulevard was a drawbridge that had to be raised in order for the Inland Company freighter to get into the lake.

A dozen pickets mounted that (Continued on Back Page)

Urge 'People's Jury' to Observe Trial of 'The 16'

— See Page 4 —

SETTLEMENT IN KOREA AGAIN STALLED BY U. S. MILITARISTS

By JOHN PITTMAN

LAST TUESDAY'S breakdown of the Panmunjom truce negotiations again served notice on the American people that they will not obtain a settlement in the Far East unless they themselves intervene and impose it.

The breakdown was attributed by the Washington Government to the Korean-Chinese negotiators' rejection of Washington's "last" truce offer. According to Tokyo reports, the "package" truce offer would have agreed to the Korean-Chinese rehabilitation of military airfields in Northern Korea on condition that the Koreans and Chinese accept Washington's terms of eliminating the Soviet Union as a member of neutral inspection teams and of retaining about 100,000 war prisoners and interned civilians, on the ground that they refuse repatriation.

TO THESE CONDITIONS, the Koreans and Chinese have replied as follows:

(1) The issue of rehabilitating military airfields is an attempt of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people. The North Korean Government cannot permit any such interference.

(2) The Soviet Union is a neutral power, a great power bordering on Korea with vital interests at stake in peace in the Far East, and must be included on an inspection commission which is to see that the terms of the armistice are observed.

(3) The issue of "voluntary" repatriation is a violation of the Geneva Convention, signed by all countries as recently as 1949, which requires the repatriation of all prisoners of war. By raising this issue, the United States seeks to obtain for Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek an army of slave laborers and cannon fodder. And in order to obtain war prisoners statements of unwillingness to be repatriated, the United States has used not only bribes but has deliberately persecuted those who refuse, as at the infamous Koje Island prison camps.

BUT IN ADDITION to rejecting the terms which the U. S. negotiators refused to modify, the Koreans and Chinese warned that the continued refusal of the Washington militarists to budge from their position was a maneuver to prepare for extending the war in Asia. Chou En-lai, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, charged that the Japanese militarists, in partnership with the American militarists, are planning to invade the Chinese mainland. He saw the separate treaty between the Yoshida regime and the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Formosa as a compact to partition China.

The Chinese Foreign Minister's warning comes after a big propaganda campaign waged by the U. S. State Department which is calculated to sow hatred for the Chinese among the people of the United States, and to confuse the issues of the Panmunjom negotiations. Hard hit by the growing worldwide clamor against the use of bacteriological warfare by the American militarists, Secretary Acheson on Wednesday called the charges against the American militarists an "international crime."

BUT THE WASHINGTON government still refuses to allow an impartial, responsible investigation by an authoritative international body in Korea and Northwest China. Washington has trotted out its stooge World Health Organization, headed by a Canadian scientist who himself has participated in the Canadian government's bacteriological warfare singing. Admission is free.

Makes on-the-spot investigation of germ war against China



Dr. James G. Endicott (above, center, with Chinese scientists at Mukden) attested to the use of germ warfare by the U. S. Air Force after his on-the-spot investigation. In a statement made at Peking, Dr. Endicott said: "From my inquiries and the evidence I have seen as well as from the investigation I have conducted on the spot, it is fully proven that the U. S. Government is carrying out germ warfare on China's territory. . . . As in the United States, there are agencies in Canada engaged in U. S. germ warfare preparations. So far as I know, there is a big plant in Alberta Province, Canada, which turns out on a large scale infected insects harmful to men, animals and crops. The head of this organization, Dr. Solandt, in an article in the Montreal Standard, openly declared: 'The future of death on a mass scale is very bright.' This shows that these people are entirely devoid of humanitarianism."

One Word Stood Out: 'Peace!'

NEW YORK'S MAY FIRST WAS A DAY TO REMEMBER

WHAT KIND of May Day demonstration would the nation's largest city have in 1952? Was it true that the people's desire for peace had grown steadily stronger and clearer, that more and more they were ready to speak out for peace in Korea and negotiations between the great powers for an end to the nightmare of atomic war?

Tens of thousands of New York workers, mothers and youth streaming endlessly abreast through the bright sunshine to the cheers of a packed Union Square gave the answer. It was a much bigger parade than the year before! And despite isolated acts of hoodlumism, it was by all odds the most orderly of recent parades. Carried in a thousand ways by the Negro and white marchers, the message of peace, sanity and brotherhood, of an end to war-profiteering corruption and witchhunts, made a visible and powerful impression on the throngs behind the wooden "horses" watching down the Eighth

preparations, and its hand-picked body of Swiss "experts" known as the International Committee of the Red Cross, and has proposed that these bodies conduct an investigation! Of course, the Chinese and Koreans refuse to allow agents from these two espionage organizations into their territories.

At week's end, the American militarists seemed wholly indifferent to the growing clamor of the American people for peace in Korea. Gen. Ridgway, who left to head the Washington-dominated NATO Army in Western Europe, declared the "package deal" was the best the American militarists could offer. Maybe the American people can do better.

Mother's Day

PITTSBURGH.—The local Civil Rights Congress is celebrating Mother's Day, May 11, with an entertainment in honor of the progressive mothers here.

The affair will take place at the Jewish Cultural Center, 6328 Forest St., near Dennison. It is set for 5 p.m. and will include a buffet supper, with dancing and others. There was a big and spirited contingent of Puerto Ricans. The

demand for a united, independent Ireland swung down the Avenue and across to the historic square.

THE GREAT PARADE started at 2:30 p.m., and it was 6:20 when the thousand-strong contingent from District 65, Distributive and Processing Union, set the Square afire. The war press was frankly flabbergasted and didn't know what to say the next day. The great message had smashed through for the rest of the country and the world to hear: Patriotic Americans were not cowed into silence by the big money betrayers of their country's interest! The Gen. Grows and atomaniacs and racists were not the real voice of America. This was the real America of the people. This was the "loyalty parade" for peace, for trade, for an end to the high cost of living, for the future of the children.

The youth contingents, spearheaded by the Labor Youth League and students from the high schools and colleges, was a high point. "Peace games, not war games!" shouted a baseball team. "Books, not bombs!" roared Columbia, CCNY and Brooklyn College students as they held aloft giant replicas of their "Peace and Friendship Books" calling for negotiations.

MARITIME WORKERS, headed by Capt. Hugh Mulzac, heroic skipper of World War II, who is now denied the right to ship, were greeted with cheers from spectators all along the line of march. There were large contingents of electrical workers, ILGWU workers, clothing workers, furriers, building and construction workers, newspaper workers and too many others to cite here. The garment workers were out in great force and got a big hand from fellow workers as they moved with music and peace slogans through the great garment area.

There were the nationality groups, more of them than ever, uniting for a peaceful world. In gay and colorful costumes and with song, slogan and the word "Peace" in every language came the Hungarian-Americans, the Polish, Finnish, Italian, Ukrainian, Greeks and others. There was a big and spirited contingent of Puerto Ricans. The

THE COMMUNIST PARTY of New York, its standard born by decorated veterans of World War II, struck a nerve with the simple slogan carried in a giant banner: "There Need Be No War—Fight For a U. S.-USSR Pact of Peace."

There was thoughtful discussion in the wake of this powerful and direct message striking home against the inevitable war hoax. It was what people wanted to hear, and it made sense.

At the Square the huge crowd standing ten deep for blocks around and massed in the square itself heard leaders of the various contingents, and some of the 16 Communist defenders in current Smith Act frameups, over the amplifiers. Over all resounded the word "Peace!"

It was a day for the history books which will be written.

MILLIONS MARCHED IN OTHER LANDS

ALL OVER THE WORLD on May Day the voice of millions went up for peace.

In Japan, three million demonstrated. Police attacks on the Tokyo marchers touched off rioting which caused the reported death of two and injuries to hundreds. The pro-war press here tried to twist this into a demonstration of force by the marchers instead of what it actually was, the peoples' refusal to be dragged into any more wars.

In East Asia, over a half million marched, including cultural and workers delegations from West

British Labor Asks No Delay In Big 5 Talks

THE BRITISH Labor Party Executive Committee, in announcing that it will call on the Tory government "to take steps without further delay" for a new Big Four parley on Germany, was undoubtedly reflecting the British people's desire for a peaceful settlement of the German question. It demonstrated, also, the deepening crisis in the ranks of the North Atlantic war alliance over the U. S. Government's insistence that neo-Nazi West German units be incorporated into a European army.

This same dissatisfaction with the policy of West German rearmament which Washington is pursuing in opposition to repeated Soviet proposals for a unified and neutralized Germany was registered also in the Hesse state elections last Sunday.

IN THIS West German state, the Adenauer coalition, backing West German rearmament, suffered a decline. The Social Democrats received 38.5 percent of the vote; the ruling coalition got 35.4 percent and Adenauer's own Christian Democrats received 17.8 percent. The Communists, with 4.2 percent, got 4,746 more than the 87,878 votes they polled in 1950.

Attesting to the significance of the rift in the NATO bloc on the German solution, the New York Times' correspondent Raymond Daniell reported from London that the Labor Party demand for new Big Four Talks "reflects the widespread dislike of the idea of German rearmament and distrust of the United States policy regarding it."

Daniell added that the decision of the Labor Party executive "set a course similar to that favored by the German Social Democrats and the French Socialists, all of whom appear to be convinced that the U. S. State Department is determined to postpone any conference with the Soviet Union until the European army has been established with German contingents."

Western Union Ruse

PITTSBURGH.—The strike against the Western Union, now over a month old, holds firm with Local 6, AFL Commercial Telegraphers, claiming that 349 of the 351 workers are still out. Company District Supt. L. A. Shew admits that only supervisory employees are at work and that only five out of the 40 Western Pennsylvania offices are open for limited operation.

Persons here have been receiving telegrams by mail. Such delivery is a fraud on the sender.

PEACE ON RADIO

The Progressive Party of Phila. will present a weekly series of broadcasts on Peace on radio station WHAT every Friday at 8:30 p.m. starting May 9.

Phil. Women for Peace had a successful banquet last week. Mrs. Viola Brothers Shore, national vice chairman of Women for Peace, was the main speaker.

Berlin, calling for peace, the crushing of Nazism and a unified, democratic Germany.

Over a million citizens of Moscow turned out for the day long parade past Lenin's Tomb in Red Square. Premier Stalin and the entire diplomatic corps were on the reviewing stand. The marchers carried slogans which said "We are for peace, and peace for the whole world."

A half million workers, peasants and students took part in a mighty and colorful demonstration for world peace in Peking. Hundreds of thousands marched in Paris.

WYNDHAM MORTIMER ANSWERS AUTO UNION CHIEFTAINS:

Wages, Speedup, Negro Leaders, These Are Auto Union Issues

By WYNDHAM MORTIMER

DETROIT.

THERE IS an old saying that "The Truth Hurts." It is nowhere better demonstrated than in the April 19 issue of "Ford Funnies" (formerly "Ford Facts"). His Majesty King Walter was obviously stung by the leaflet distributed at the plant April 14. It was the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

The editorial "New Factional Sheet Peddles Commie Line" written by the paid hacks of Reuther, could do no more than hand out some more verbal marihuana in the form of that old familiar and putrid red fish. What are the facts?

They say, "The unsung propaganda sheet distributed to Rouge workers the week of April 14, is the latest effort to peddle the Communist Party line in Local 600." Again they say, "They are the same hypocrites who cry democracy, and yet refuse to accept and abide by the democratic decisions of the UAW-CIO convention, etc."

THIS IS an amazing accusation to come from a man that has made numerous trips to Europe for the sole purpose of upsetting the "democratic decisions" of the European working people, and whose brother Victor Reuther, is now engaged full time, at 50 bucks a day plus expenses, in tearing down and disrupting the old established labor unions of France and Italy. Labor unions that were old before either of the Reuthers were born. Apparently, convention decisions are "democratic" only if and when they agree with the interests of monopoly.

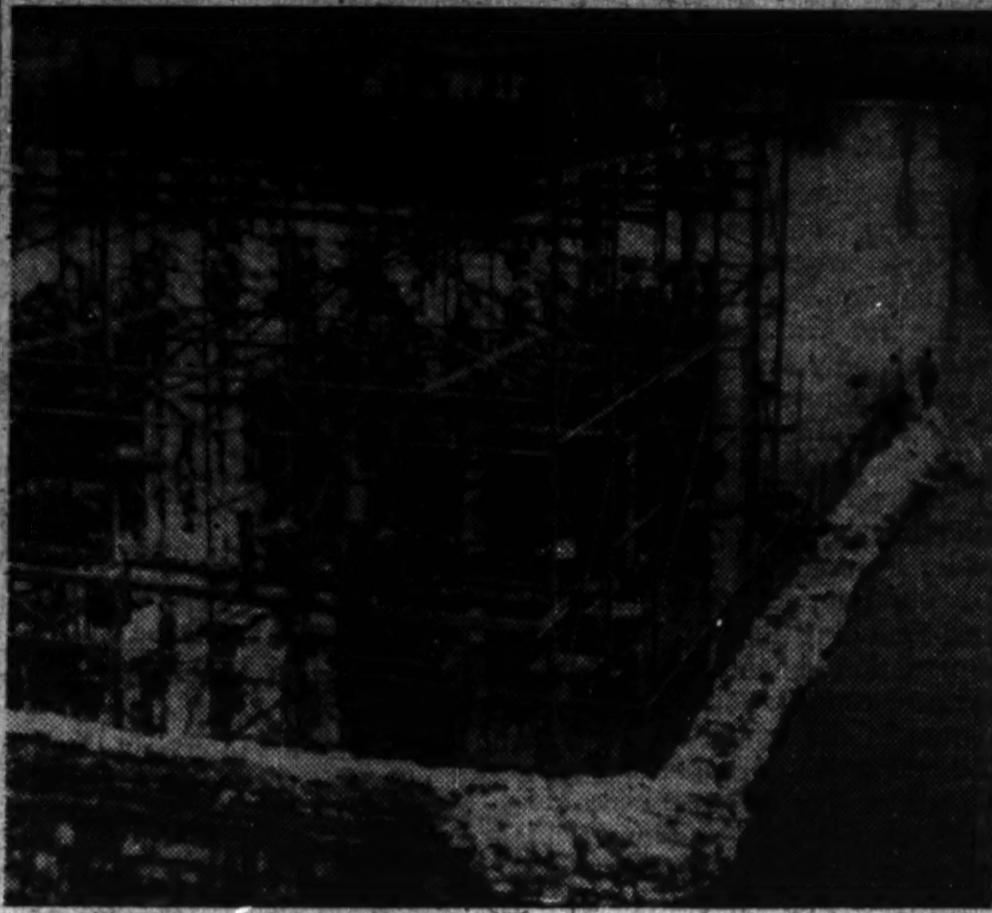
It is the line used by every tyrant since the beginning of time. It was the argument used by Bill Green and the executive council against the CIO. The "democratic decisions" of the AFL conventions decreed a lingering death for the American labor movement, and the perpetual open shop in the mass industries. According to Reuther, John L. Lewis should have "accepted and abided by" these decisions. The decisions of Homer Martin to sell the Ford workers down the river were also "democratic," but fortunately these decisions were not "accepted and abided by." As one of those who lived through and vividly remembers the Homer Martin regime, I can say the parallel is very striking. There is the same demagogic speech making, the same old red baiting fog and smoke screen, behind which a job is to be done on the auto workers.

Fortunately for the working people, there will always be those who do not "accept and abide by."

MOREOVER, wherein does the eight-point program adopted by Local 600 conflict with convention decisions? (It was also a democratic decision—remember?) What is there about this program that any honest auto worker couldn't accept? The administration was established because the Local 600 leadership, supported by the membership, advocated effective action against the Ford Motor Co., and not because convention decisions were defied.

Reuther's comment on FEPC would be hilarious if it were not so tragic. His hypocrisy is nowhere more obvious than on the International Executive Board. Here is one place he could translate his many words into action by advocating some representation for the many thousands of Negro members of the UAW—but what happens?

WHENEVER the question of Negro representation is raised, Reuther comes up with a "gimmick." He says to elect a Negro to the executive board would be "jimcrow in reverse" and, besides, it is just a Communist trick anyhow. He says it isn't "democratic" to



FLOOD PERILS POWER PLANT at Prairie Du Chien, Wis. Waters of the Mississippi forced a sandbag barrier protecting the transformer at the Interstate Power Co.

elect a Negro as such, and that all officers are selected on the basis of ability and merit. Surely no one outside of Ananias would claim the present International Executive Board was chosen on the basis of "ability" and "merit."

Reuther's position is equivalent to saying that among the many thousands of Negroes in UAW, there is neither ability or merit. Reuther knows that among the huge white majority a measure of prejudice and discrimination exists, and while this is true, no Negro can expect to be considered solely on the basis of ability and merit. After all, who decides this matter of ability and merit? The minority of Negroes who lack the votes? Or, the majority of whites who have never been able to see any especial merit in being black? Like everyone else, Reuther must be judged by what he does, and not by what he says. If he is unwilling to wipe out racial discrimination on the International Executive Board, how sincere can he be about abolishing it elsewhere? And, to say as Reuther does, that the Negro membership is adequately represented by a lily white Executive Board, is the most brazen piece of nonsense since Kaiser Wilhelm claimed a partnership with God.

SOME MEASURE of Reuther's egotism can be had from the fact that whereas, he does not think the Negro members possess sufficient "merit" to justify a place on the executive board, he does regard himself as being sufficiently meritorious to sit as vice president of

MADISON, Wis. A PROTEST movement against draft regulations among Wisconsin farmers, which sent a delegation of farm leaders in 18 counties to Washington, has resulted in the resignation of several draft boards in rural areas.

The protest movement began in Buffalo County, under the leadership of Adolph Maasen, cooperative leader. In two weeks, mass meetings were held in most of the western tier counties, attended in each case by hundreds of farmers.

The meetings condemned the draft regulations which are bankrupting small farmers by taking their sons for Wall Street's war program. Numerous cases were cited at the mass meetings, held during March and April, of farmers com-

elled to sell their land because their sons were drafted.

Prior to, and accompanying the protest meetings, a considerable number of county draft boards in rural areas resigned their posts. In most cases the boards were re-organized by the state draft headquarters, the protesters being replaced by subservient henchmen of the dairy trust and other monopolist interests.

BY MID-APRIL the protest movement had gained such dimensions that Ken Hones, president of the Wisconsin Farmers Union, even though he has been a determined defender of Truman's Korean aggression and war policies, headed a delegation to Washington demanding changes in draft regula-

Students Meet on Academic Freedom

MADISON, Wisconsin

OVER 200 STUDENTS from more than 35 colleges and universities in all parts of the country participated in a National Student Conference for Academic Freedom, Equality and Peace here April 25, 26, and 27.

Keynote of the conference was struck in the report of the sponsoring committee and delivered by Clarence Jones, Negro student leader from Columbia University. Mr. Jones said the conference was a response to the many fights being carried out by students in defense of their education; that the main task of the conference was to work that program and those actions around which all students could unite to defend "the integrity of education." He called on all those present at the conference to put aside their ideological and political differences, to reject censorship and name calling and to work for unity.

Conference participants came from such far flung state as Colorado, Tennessee, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, etc. Among the delegates were presidents of Student Government, leaders of peace committees, representatives of religious student groups, heads of various student political and social action groups, social and cultural leaders, athletes, newspaper editors, leaders of academic freedom and civil liberties groups, etc.

FOLLOWING the sponsor's report students described the problems they faced on the campus. One student from the University of Michigan told of an attempt being made by the administration to discipline, possibly expel, some 30 students because they attended an off campus dinner at which a

him in smothering, rank and file sentiment wherever it appears. It was not accidental that the combined fire power of monopoly is directed toward Local 600.

REUTHER'S editorial says, "The only signed article in the factional sheet is by Wyndham Mortimer, who throughout his career in the labor movement has followed the Communist Party line and who was last employed by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, one of the unions expelled from the CIO for Communist domination."

In reply, let me say that in the early days of UAW, both Reuther and I followed this same so-called "Communist Party line." Reuther soon made two discoveries. He found that loyalty to the auto workers was not easy. It was hard work. He also learned there was no money in it. That is why he plays his present role. He is now the present day McClellan who wants the enemy to win.

THE CONFERENCE concluded with the adoption of the resolutions presented from the workshops and the election of the continuations committee. Resolutions were adopted calling for the admission of "Negro students on an equal basis on all levels of education. Now!" Resolutions were also passed calling for peace through negotiations and for the development of international student exchange.

Commenting on the conference Mr. Clarence Jones who together with Mr. Everett Mendelson of Antioch was elected co-chairman of the continuations committee stated: "I believe that this conference was a very important step in the development of student unity for Academic Freedom, equality and peace. Our continuations committee will seek to carry out its activities in cooperation with all other student groups who in whole or in part share our views." He concluded by stating that the conference was one of the many steps in the direction of uniting the student community and expressed his hope that the conference would stimulate many other students to hold such conferences and project rural activities.

Calif. U. Student Runs for Assembly On Demo, Progressive Tickets

By HELEN EDELMAN

BERKELEY, Calif.

There are a good many reasons why a young woman student at the University of California should be running for the state assembly in Berkeley's 18th assembly district, and Zoe Borkowski—who is running on the Democratic and Independent Progressive party tickets—can tell you most of them.

One of the most important is Thomas W. Caldecott, the incumbent assemblyman and only other candidate, who has been in office since 1946, and in that time has chalked up an almost consistently reactionary voting record.

But another—of equal importance—is Miss Borkowski's belief in the need for youth representation in Sacramento.

Youth in Berkeley are uneasy about the political situation, she explained. They're worried about military training and war and they're willing to speak for peace.

"Since I agreed to run," she observes, "a number of students have come up to me or friends of mine on campus and offered to work in my campaign."

THE DIFFERENCE . . .

Miss Borkowski and Caldecott are complete opposites as candidates, both personally and in the way they view the issues.

Caldecott is a back-slapping type attorney in his forties, with a pedigreed background in Berke-



ZOE BORKOWSKI

ley's upper-class community. His father was mayor of Berkeley and a member of the Alameda county board of supervisors.

Twenty-four year old Miss Borkowski is an energetic, healthy-looking blonde, and a graduate in social welfare. Born and raised in Oakland, she is a former president of the University Student Cooperative Assn., and a member of the campus chapter of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the Young Women's Christian Assn.

Caldecott is most recently known as sponsor at the 1951 session of a bill to legalize wire tapping in California. He has supported virtually all "loyalty" oath legislation, is opposed to a Fair Employment Practices Act, and voted against lowering voting age from

21 to 18 years.

Caldecott not only voted for bills that gerrymandered California's congressional and assembly districts, but was instrumental in revising his own district to remove working class and minority areas in Codornices and South Berkeley.

PEACE AN ISSUE

"Peace through five power negotiations," on the other hand, is the first point in Miss Borkowski's platform. "I'm also campaigning for youth representation in the assembly and for representation of Negro and minority people," she continued.

Miss Borkowski supports FEPC and an end to discrimination in public housing. She advocates a broader community welfare program, including liberalized aid to compensation benefits, extension of child care centers, and a hot lunch program in the schools.

Liberalization of apprenticeship, an issue of particular concern to young workers, is an important part of her labor platform, along with FEPC and an end to Taft-Hartley and similar legislation.

"As a student the right to academic freedom is, of course, in my platform," she adds. "I'm against the Levering Act and all loyalty oath measures."

Finally there's support of the 18 year old vote and opposition to UMT.

**Mrs. Hallinan
Launches Tour
In New England**

Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, wife of Vincent Hallinan, presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, began her tour on behalf of the Progressive Party peace ticket with appearances at well-attended meetings and receptions in Stamford, Conn., and Boston, over the weekend, it was announced by C. B. Baldwin, national campaign manager.

Mrs. Hallinan's meeting in Boston Sunday, stressing the need for a quick end to the Korean war and the start of big power negotiations for peace, was the opening gun in the Progressive Party campaign to put peace on the ballot in all the New England states.

After meeting in Portland, Me., yesterday, in Providence, R. I., today, in Worcester tomorrow and Springfield, Mass., Thursday, Mrs. Hallinan will appear Friday at a reception in New Jersey.

A women's luncheon has been planned for Mrs. Hallinan in White

WHERE FIVE DIED IN JERSEY FIRE—Fireman Frank Griesback stands in what was once the nursery at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Patton, Bogota, N.J. Four children, age 2 to 9, perished with their uncle, B. Nelson, in the blaze.

Plains, followed by a mass meeting in Bridgeport, next Sunday. On May 13 Mrs. Hallinan will join Mrs. Charlotta Bass, vice-

presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, and other speakers join Mrs. Charlotta Bass, vice-

peace rally.

3rd Party Need Now Greater Than When FDR Urged It, Says PP Head

Elmer A. Benson, chairman of the Progressive Party, yesterday hailed as "prophetic justification" the revelation of Judge Samuel Rosenman that the late President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie saw the need in 1944 of forming a new political party uniting liberal elements in the two old parties.

Benson said that events since the deaths of Willkie and Roosevelt made even more necessary the building of a new party devoted to Roosevelt's and Willkie's ideas of one world living at peace.

"The Rosenman statement," said Benson, "proves that the Progressive Party and not the old, corrupted, back parties inherited the mantle of Roosevelt and Willkie. Can anyone seriously mention the list, not the phony free speech names of such pygmy partisans issue raised by the press today to

preserve property rights."

"The Republican and Democratic parties today have brought war closer, divided the world, dragged down living standards with wasteful armaments, hobbled labor, threaten a depression, imperiled free speech, and betrayed the promise of civil rights to the Negro people."

"We in the Progressive Party set out in 1948 to build the new party Roosevelt and Willkie felt necessary to uphold their ideals. We are continuing our fight in 1952 with Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass as our candidates—the only fight that is being carried on to carry forward the ideals of one world at peace which are associated with the names of Roosevelt and Willkie."

Missouri PP Files Slate

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The Progressive Party of Missouri has filed seven candidates for public office. They are:

For governor, Howard R. Edsell; lieutenant-governor, Sol Derman; U. S. senator, Haven P. Perkins; congressman, third district, Clara Perkins; state senator, third district, Elsie Hauber and member of the House of Representatives, 10th dist., Vanderbilt Belton; member of the House, 17th dist., Earl White.



HALLINAN

Prison Chiefs Bar Interview With Hallinan

SEATTLE, Wash.—Vincent Hallinan, Progressive party candidate for President, has been assigned to the farm of the McNeil Island federal penitentiary, authorities here stated.

A request to interview Hallinan, either in prison or by mail, has been denied by Warden F. T. Wilkinson.

The McNeil Island penitentiary is one mile off shore from the pioneer settlement of Steilacoom. Hallinan is serving a six-months "contempt of court" sentence.

They Stopped The E. J. Block

(Continued from Page 1)
drawbridge and faced the oncoming mammoth.

Not one of them were sure they could win this kind of an uneven struggle. But they stood fast.

In the tower, the bridge tender was frantic. The nearing freighter and its tug sounded their whistles and ploughed on toward the bridge. On came the massive "E. J. Block," symbol of the Steel Trust.

Through the minds of the pickets flashed the possible consequences—the bridge going up with them clinging to it or the giant ship crashing against the bridge or running aground in the narrow channel, a possible sudden attack by police and the threat of federal prosecution for interference with navigation.

But they never gave an inch. One hundred yards from the bridge, the tug suddenly maneuvered the ship to a halt. The pickets some in a cold sweat, unbelieving and amazed, broke into a cheer.

"Wait 'till Randall hears about this," cried out one picket when the strain passed, "He'll break a blood vessel!"

Another remarked, "I'm going to tell my grandchildren about this one."

It was an unforgettable moment for those on the bridge. It was a scene burned deep in the minds of men fighting for simple economic needs against a hated corporation.

This was a symbol of the temper of the steelworkers and of their attitude toward an arrogant and ruthless employer. This was a moment in which a group of workers suddenly realized their own power and the meanness of those whose great wealth they themselves created.

"Imagine us stopping that freighter," laughed one of the pickets, "Sometimes a guy doesn't know his own strength!"



Order Eviction Of 'Worker' Aide From Home

DETROIT, Mich.—William Allan, Daily Worker correspondent; his wife Stephanie and their three children aged 8, 4 and 1 were ordered evicted by a jury here in three minutes after the judge had directed it to do so.

The judge, Arthur Sempliner, told the jury the "only issue" was whether Allan had been correctly served with an eviction notice.

He refused to allow Allan's attorney, Ben Probe, to ascertain from Mark Hurley, housing authority employee, why Allan had not been served with an eviction notice for 5½ years. Hurley, in a statement to newspapers during the time of Allan's first eviction order on April 5, declared that Allan was "an impeccable tenant." He also said that he didn't know how they could evict Allan because Federal laws restricting evictions on discriminatory grounds.

Hugh Wing, project manager, was stopped from answering any questions either, except that he had met stonypigeon Bernice Baldwin an eviction notice. Wing told newspapers recently he and police had had Allan's residence under surveillance for five years and never found any basis for eviction, as Allan paid his rent on time, got along with neighbors and kept his place clean.

The reason behind the eviction order was that Allan as editor of the Michigan edition of The Worker and reporter for the Daily Worker has tirelessly exposed the City Hall gang of reactionaries. The gagging of attorney Probe and witnesses was to prevent the story of City Hall reaction from being aired.

When the Un-American Committee stonypigeon Beniece Baldwin listed names of workers in her \$25-a-day appearances, she fingered Allan for his writings. The City Hall gang headed by Councilman Charles Oakman, took the cue from this and demanded city housing employees oust Allan from the Herman Gardens project. Their principal mouthpiece was the Hearst press.

The case will be appealed to a higher court. Allan has to post a bond of \$414, the equivalent of nine months rent to appeal.

Bazaar to Aid Puerto Rico Group

A benefit bazaar to raise funds for a movie projector for Puerto Rican progressive groups will be held this Saturday and Sunday, May 10 and 11 at 315 E. 77 St., Apt. 3H, sponsored by the Committee on Aid to Puerto Rico.

According to spokesmen for the committee, clothing, household articles, jewelry, books, records and novelties will be offered for sale. The bazaar is in answer to the need expressed by peace and workers groups in the United States' Caribbean colony for a projector to enable them to see most of the progressive films now circulating on the mainland. The bazaar will run the nights of both days.

The Auto Workers Need 30 HR. WEEK—40 HR. PAY

Michigan Edition The WORKER

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Korea War Horrors To Be Exposed at May 17 Peace Meet

DETROIT.—The full horror of devastation in Korea will be revealed Saturday, May 17, at 2705 Joy Road, when the Michigan Peace Council will present the first public projection of photographs taken in North Korea by the International Women's Delegation.

The slides, showing ruined huts and mass graves, are accompanied by a transcribed commentary by Mrs. Nora Rodd of Windsor, Canada, who headed the delegation. No woman from the United States participated.

Showing of Korea pictures will feature the two-day conference of the Michigan Peace Council which begins at 1:30 p.m., Saturday, May 17, continues through Saturday evening with a Chinese supper, a dance and entertainment, and concludes in a brief Sunday session starting at 10:30 a.m. and ending in the afternoon with the Joris Ivens film "Peace Will Win."

Dr. Willard Uphaus, co-chairman of the American Peace Crusade, will address Saturday's session on the Asian situation. Other speakers will deal with the threats of war rising in Germany and Africa. Participants will hammer out a program of action for peace. On Sunday there will be speakers and discussion on the role youth, labor and women have

to play in the fight for peace; on racism and fascism as the enemies of peace.

Charge for the conference is \$1; for the supper and dance \$1.50 and for the dance 50 cents. Individuals as well as organizations wishing to participate in any or all phases of the conference can register with the Peace Council at 1310 Broadway or directly at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road, on Saturday.

NIELSEN SPEAKS FOR PEACE

To Challenge Clare Hoffman in GOP Primary

ST. JOSEPH.—Axel Nielsen, chairman of the Fourth District Peace Committee, has taken up the fight against those who smear the peace movement.

In reply to a slanderous letter which appears in the News Palladium, Nielsen wrote his reply was NOT published:

"I am not interested in spending my time finding out who is what. What I am interested in is finding a way to make peace in the world and to stop the present killing in Korea. . . . How can some people

trample the beautiful word peace into the ground, and say: 'That is the red line!' How can some people say: 'Drop the atom bomb on China and Russia' when you must know there are millions of innocent people like ourselves who would suffer?"

Nielsen will seek the Republican nomination for Congress from the 4th district. The seat is presently held by Rep. Clare Hoffman, a notorious labor-hater and anti-Soviet reactionary.

JUDGE FORCED TO CALL RE-HEARING FOR MAY 15

Public Angered at Tearing of Son From Mother Who Wed Negro

DETROIT.—Savage white supremacy which would tear a child forever from his mother was temporarily restrained last week. A rehearing was won from Judge Frank Fitzgerald in the case of Mrs. Bernice Rovin Riggins whom he had forbidden ever again to see her five-year-old son after she had married her second husband, a Negro.

The rehearing, to be held in

Judge Fitzgerald's court in the County Building on Thursday, May 15, was set after The Michigan Worker and the Pittsburgh Courier exposed the case.

Last week's Pittsburgh Courier blazoned the story under the front page headline: "Weds Negro, Child Taken." It quoted a letter from Mrs. Riggins to the judge in which she expressed fear for little Eric's life.

Last September, after his mother

married Mr. Riggins, Eric was taken from her and turned over to his father, Eugene Beckman. When Judge Fitzgerald had granted the divorce a year earlier, he awarded full custody to the mother to protect from Beckman's "mental and physical cruelty."

Mrs. Riggins told the judge she hardly recognized her child the one time she stole a fleeting look at him since the order keeping

mother and son apart.

"He was so thin and pale and listless. He was not the happy, energetic youngster who, a year ago, while still under my care, was given a perfect bill of mental and physical health by your own court-appointed physician."

Judge Fitzgerald, who has always posed as a liberal and sought Negro votes, had to back-track on his white supremacist ruling after public indignation was aroused. Whether or not he reverses the cruel order separating mother and son depends on public feeling now and at the re-hearing on May 15.

In Plymouth plant of Chrysler, instead of handing out new gloves to workers, the company came around, collected the old ones, patched them up and re-issued them.

The workers said there would be no more work until they brought around new gloves. They got them.

HELP BEAT CANCER!
Demand that millions be taken from the war budget to be used or research that will give life.

BUILD MORE SCHOOLS
You can help get urgently needed schools by demanding more tax money be used for welfare and less for warfare.

Are You in the 3 Copies a Week Campaign?

- Order three copies of The Worker each week—Build Circulation.
- Get one renewal each week during Press Month, May 1 to June 1.
- Is your OWN subscription renewed for 1952?
- Have you called together four friends and set up a Freedom of the Press Club?

"A NEGRO WRITER LOOKS AT THE U.S. TODAY"

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Author of "Iron City"
Associate Editor
Member of Mainstream

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The Michigan Worker

Auspices: Michigan Freedom of the Press Association

SETTLEMENT IN KOREA AGAIN STALLED BY U. S. MILITARISTS

By JOHN PITTMAN

LAST TUESDAY'S breakdown of the Panmunjom truce negotiations again served notice on the American people that they will not obtain a settlement in the Far East unless they themselves intervene and impose it.

The breakdown was attributed by the Washington Government to the Korean-Chinese negotiators' rejection of Washington's "last" truce offer. According to Tokyo reports, the "package" truce offer would have agreed to the Korean-Chinese rehabilitation of military airfields in Northern Korea on condition that the Koreans and Chinese accept Washington's terms of eliminating the Soviet Union as a member of neutral inspection teams and of retaining about 100,000 war prisoners and interned civilians, on the ground that they refuse repatriation.

TO THESE CONDITIONS, the Koreans and Chinese have repeatedly replied as follows:

(1) The issue of rehabilitating military airfields is an attempt of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people. The North Korean Government cannot permit any such interference.

(2) The Soviet Union is a neutral power, a great power bordering on Korea with vital interests at stake in peace in the Far East, and must be included on an inspection commission which is to see that the terms of the armistice are observed.

(3) The issue of "voluntary" repatriation is a violation of the Geneva Convention, signed by all countries as recently as 1949, which requires the repatriation of all prisoners of war. By raising this issue, the United States seeks to obtain for Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek an army of slave laborers and cannon fodder. And in order to obtain war prisoners' statements of unwillingness to be repatriated, the United States has used not only bribes but has deliberately persecuted those who refuse, as at the infamous Koje Island prison camp.

BUT IN ADDITION to rejecting the terms which the U. S. negotiators refused to modify, the Koreans and Chinese warned that the continued refusal of the Washington militarists to budge from their position was a maneuver to prepare for extending the war in Asia. Chou En-lai, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, charged that the Japanese militarists, in partnership with the American militarists, are planning to invade the Chinese mainland. He saw the separate treaty between the Yoshida regime and the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Formosa as a compact to partition China.

The Chinese Foreign Minister's warning comes after a big propaganda campaign waged by the U. S. State Department which is calculated to sow hatred for the Chinese among the people of the United States, and to confuse the issues of the Panmunjom negotiations. Hard hit by the growing worldwide clamor against the use of bacteriological warfare by the American militarists, Secretary Acheson on Wednesday called the charges against the American militarists an "international crime."

BUT THE WASHINGTON government still refuses to allow an impartial, responsible investigation by an authoritative international body in Korea and Northwest China. Washington has trotted out its stooge World Health Organization, headed by a Canadian scientist who himself has set for 5 p.m. and will include a bullet supper, with dancing and entertainment, bacteriological warfare singing. Admission is free.

Makes on-the-spot investigation of germ war against China



Dr. James G. Endicott (above, center, with Chinese scientists at Mukden) attested to the use of germ warfare by the U. S. Air Force after his on-the-spot investigation. In a statement made at Peking, Dr. Endicott said: "From my inquiries and the evidence I have seen as well as from the investigation I have conducted on the spot, it is fully proven that the U. S. Government is carrying out germ warfare on China's territory. . . . As in the United States, there are agencies in Canada engaged in U. S. germ warfare preparations. So far as I know, there is a big plant in Alberta Province, Canada, which turns out on a large scale infected insects harmful to men, animals and crops. The head of this organization, Dr. Solandt, in an article in the Montreal Standard, openly declared: 'The future of death on a mass scale is very bright.' This shows that these people are entirely devoid of humanitarianism."

One Word Stood Out: 'Peace!'

NEW YORK'S MAY FIRST WAS A DAY TO REMEMBER

WHAT KIND of May Day demonstration would the nation's largest city have in 1952? Was it true that the people's desire for peace had grown steadily stronger and clearer, that more and more they were ready to speak out for peace in Korea and negotiations between the great powers for an end to the nightmare of atomic war?

Tens of thousands of New York workers, mothers and youth streaming endlessly abreast through the bright sunshine to the cheers of a packed Union Square gave the answer. It was a much bigger parade than the year before! And despite isolated acts of hoodlumism, it was by all odds the most orderly of recent parades. Carried in a thousand ways by the Negro and white marchers, the message of peace, sanity and brotherhood, of an end to war-proteering corruption and witchhunts, made a visible and powerful impression on the throngs behind the wooden "horses" watching down the Eighth

preparations, and its hand-picked body of Swiss "experts" known as the International Committee of the Red Cross, and has proposed that these bodies conduct an investigation! Of course, the Chinese and Koreans refuse to allow agents from these two espionage organizations into their territories.

At week's end, the American militarists seemed wholly indifferent to the growing clamor of the American people for peace in Korea. Gen. Ridgway, who left to head the Washington-dominated NATO Army in Western Europe, declared the "package deal" was the best the American militarists could offer. Maybe the American people can do better.

Mother's Day

PITTSBURGH.—The local Civil Rights Congress is celebrating Mother's Day, May 11, with an entertainment in honor of the progressive mothers here.

The affair will take place at the Jewish Cultural Center, 6328 Forest St., near Dennison. It is set for 5 p.m. and will include a bullet supper, with dancing and entertainment, bacteriological warfare singing. Admission is free.

British Labor Asks No Delay in Big 5 Talks

THE BRITISH Labor Party Executive Committee, in announcing that it will call on the Tory government "to take steps without further delay" for a new Big Four parley on Germany, was undoubtedly reflecting the British people's desire for a peaceful settlement of the German question. It demonstrated, also, the deepening crisis in the ranks of the North Atlantic war alliance over the U. S. Government's insistence that neo-Nazi West German units be incorporated into a European army.

This same dissatisfaction with the policy of West German rearmament which Washington is pursuing in opposition to repeated Soviet proposals for a unified and neutralized Germany was registered also in the Hesse state elections last Sunday.

★

IN THIS West German state, the Adenauer coalition, backing West German rearmament, suffered a decline. The Social Democrats received 38.5 percent of the vote; the ruling coalition got 35.4 percent and Adenauer's own Christian Democrats received 17.8 percent. The Communists, with 4.2 percent, got 4,746 more than the 37,878 votes they polled in 1950.

Attesting to the significance of the rift in the NATO bloc on the German question, the New York Times' correspondent Raymond Daniell reported from London that the Labor Party demand for new Big Four Talks "reflects the widespread dislike of the idea of German rearmament and distrust of the United States policy regarding it."

Daniell added that the decision of the Labor Party executive "set a course similar to that favored by the German Social Democrats and the French Socialists, all of whom appear to be convinced that the U. S. State Department is determined to postpone any conference with the Soviet Union until the European army has been established with German contingents."

Western Union Ruse

PITTSBURGH.—The strike against the Western Union, now over a month old, holds firm with Local 6, AFL Commercial Telegraphers, claiming that 349 of the 351 workers are still out. Company District Supt. L. A. Shew admits that only supervisory employees are at work and that only five out of the 40 Western Pennsylvania offices are open for limited operation.

Persons here have been receiving telegrams by mail. Such delivery is a fraud on the sender.

PEACE ON RADIO

The Progressive Party of Philadelphia will present a weekly series of broadcasts on Peace on radio station WHAT every Friday at 8:30 p.m. starting May 9.

Philadelphia Women for Peace had a successful banquet last week. Mrs. Viola Brothers Shore, national vice chairman of Women for Peace, was the main speaker.

MILLIONS MARCHED IN OTHER LANDS

ALL OVER THE WORLD on May Day the voice of millions went up for peace.

In Japan, three million demonstrated. Police attacks on the Tokyo marchers touched off rioting which caused the reported death of two and injuries to hundreds. The pro-war press here tried to twist this into a demonstration of force by the marchers instead of what it actually was, the people's refusal to be dragged into any more wars.

In East Berlin, a half million marched, including cultural and workers delegations from West

Berlin, calling for peace, the crushing of Nazism and a unified, democratic Germany.

Over a million citizens of Moscow turned out for the day long parade past Lenin's Tomb in Red Square. Premier Stalin and the entire diplomatic corps were on the reviewing stand. The marchers carried slogans which said "We are for peace, and peace for the whole world."

A half million workers, peasants and students took part in a mighty and colorful demonstration for world peace in Beijing. Hundreds of thousands marched in Paris,

WYNDHAM MORTIMER ANSWERS AUTO UNION CHIEFTAINS:

Wages, Speedup, Negro Leaders, These Are Auto Union Issues

By WYNDHAM MORTIMER

DETROIT.

THERE IS an old saying that "The Truth Hurts." It is nowhere better demonstrated than in the April 19 issue of "Ford Funnies" (formerly "Ford Facts"). His Majesty King Walter was obviously stung by the leaflet distributed at the plant April 14. It was the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

The editorial "New Factional Sheet Peddles Commie Line" written by the paid hacks of Reuther, could do no more than hand out some more verbal marihuana in the form of that old familiar and putrid red fish. What are the facts?

They say, "The unsung propaganda sheet distributed to Rouge workers the week of April 14, is the latest effort to peddle the Communist Party line in Local 600." Again they say, "They are the same hypocrites who cry democracy, and yet refuse to accept and abide by the democratic decisions of the UAW-CIO convention, etc."

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THIS IS an amazing accusation to come from a man that has made numerous trips to Europe for the sole purpose of upsetting the "democratic decisions" of the European working people, and whose brother Victor Reuther, is now engaged full time, at 50 bucks a day plus expenses, in tearing down and disrupting the old established labor unions of France and Italy. Labor unions that were old before either of the Reuthers were born. Apparently, convention decisions are "democratic" only if and when they agree with the interests of monopoly.

It is the line used by every tyrant since the beginning of time. It was the argument used by Bill Green and the executive council against the CIO. The "democratic decisions" of the AFL conventions decreed a lingering death for the American labor movement, and the perpetual open shop in the mass industries. According to Reuther, John L. Lewis should have "accepted and abided by" these decisions. The decisions of Homer Martin to sell the Ford workers down the river were also "democratic," but fortunately these decisions were not "accepted and abided by." As one of those who lived through and vividly remembers the Homer Martin regime, I can say the parallel is very striking. There is the same demagogic speech making, the same old red baiting fog and smoke screen, behind which a job is to be done on the auto workers.

Fortunately for the working people, there will always be those who do not "accept and abide by."

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MOREOVER, wherein does the eight-point program adopted by Local 600 conflict with convention decisions? (It was also a democratic decision—remember?) What is there about this program that any honest auto worker couldn't accept? The administration was established because the Local 600 leadership, supported by the membership, advocated effective action against the Ford Motor Co., and not because convention decisions were defied.

Reuther's comment on FEPC would be hilarious if it were not so tragic. His hypocrisy is nowhere more obvious than on the International Executive Board. Here is one place he could translate his many words into action by advocating some reparation for the many thousands of Negro members of the UAW—but what happens?

★

WHENEVER the question of Negro representation is raised, Reuther comes up with a "gimmick." He says to elect a Negro to the executive board would be "jimcrow in reverse" and, besides, it is just a Communist trick anyhow. He says it isn't "democratic" to



FLOOD PERILS POWER PLANT at Prairie du Chien, Wis. Waters of the Mississippi forced a sandbag barrier protecting the transformer at the Interstate Power Co.

elect a Negro as such, and that the NAACP, and as such he finds all officers are selected on the basis of ability and merit. Surely no one outside of Ananias would claim the present International Executive Board was chosen on the basis of "ability" and "merit."

Reuther's position is equivalent to saying that among the many thousands of Negroes in UAW, there is neither ability or merit. Reuther knows that among the huge white majority a measure of prejudice and discrimination exists, and while this is true, no Negro can expect to be considered solely on the basis of ability and merit. After all, who decides this matter of ability and merit? The minority of Negroes who lack the votes? Or, the majority of whites who have never been able to see any especial merit in being black? Like everyone else, Reuther must be judged by what he does, and not by what he says. If he is unwilling to wipe out racial discrimination on the International Executive Board, how sincere can he be about abolishing it elsewhere? And, to say as Reuther does, that the Negro membership is adequately represented by a lily white Executive Board, is the most brazen piece of nonsense since Kaiser Wilhelm claimed a partnership with God.

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SOME MEASURE of Reuther's egotism can be had from the fact that whereas, he does not think the Negro members possess sufficient merit to justify a place on the executive board, he does regard himself as being sufficiently meritorious to sit as vice president of

the NAACP, and as such he finds that Jimcrow is wrong because it helps Joe Stalin.

Monopoly could go on denying Negroes' jobs, decent houses to live in, adequate medical and educational facilities for their children until hell froze over. They could continue to refuse the Negro a place to sleep, eat, or rest until doomsday, and Reuther would do absolutely nothing about it if it were not for that wicked old man in the Kremlin, who calls the world's attention to the fact that fifteen million American Negroes are treated worse than a sick horse.

Reuther's violent, hysterical red baiting, proves the claim of his opposition. His lack of program cannot be defended by reason and logic, so he peddles his oratorical marihuana in the expectation that the real issue will be lost in a multitude of words. He has long since reached the point where the grievances of the auto workers are justly petty annoyance to be suppressed. They disturb his numerous back slapping sessions with employers and their political agents. He now moves about in a world completely divorced from working-class reality, and has learned the language of those who grow fat by robbing the speeded-up working Joe. It is not for nothing that Reuther receives the praises of every anti-labor publication in America. They are not in the habit of praising their enemies. They recognize their friends, and give them every support, even to mobilizing their press, radio and un-American Committees to assist

Drafting Our Sons Ruining Us, Wisconsin Farmers Tell Hershey

MADISON, Wis.

A PROTEST movement against draft regulations among Wisconsin farmers, which sent a delegation of farm leaders in 18 counties to Washington, has resulted in the resignation of several draft boards in rural areas.

The protest movement began in Buffalo County, under the leadership of Adolph Maasen, cooperative leader. In two weeks, mass meetings were held in most of the western tier counties, attended in each case by hundreds of farmers.

The meetings condemned the draft regulations which are bankrupting small farmers by taking their sons for Wall Street's war program. Numerous cases were cited at the mass meetings, held during March and April, of farmers com-

plled to sell their land because their sons were drafted.

Prior to, and accompanying the protest meetings, a considerable number of county draft boards in rural areas resigned their posts. In most cases the boards were reorganized by the state draft headquarters, the protesters being replaced by subservient henchmen of the dairy trust and other monopolist interests.

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BY MID-APRIL the protest movement had gained such dimensions that Ken Hones, president of the Wisconsin Farmers Union, even though he has been a determined defender of Truman's Korean aggression and war policies headed a delegation to Washington demanding changes in draft regulations.

Students Meet on Academic Freedom

MADISON, Wisconsin

OVER 200 STUDENTS from more than 35 colleges and universities in all parts of the country participated in a National Student Conference for Academic Freedom, Equality and Peace here April 25, 26, and 27.

Keynote of the conference was struck in the report of the sponsoring committee and delivered by Clarence Jones, Negro student leader from Columbia University. Mr. Jones said the conference was a response to the many fights being carried out by students in defense of their education; that the main task of the conference was to work that program and those actions around which all students could unite to defend "the integrity of education." He called on all those present at the conference to put aside their ideological and political differences, to reject censorship and name calling and to work for unity.

Conference participants came from such far flung states as Colorado, Tennessee, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, etc. Among the delegates were presidents of Student Government, leaders of peace committees, representatives of religious student groups, heads of various student political and social action groups, social and cultural leaders, athletes, newspaper editors, leaders of academic freedom and civil liberties groups, etc.

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FOLLOWING the sponsor's report students described the problems they faced on the campus. One student from the University of Michigan told of an attempt being made by the administration to discipline, possibly expel, some 30 students because they attended an off campus dinner at which a

him in smothering rank and file sentiment wherever it appears. It was not accidental that the combined fire power of monopoly is directed toward Local 600.

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REUTHER'S editorial says, "The only signed article in the factional sheet is by Wyndham Mortimer, who throughout his career in the labor movement has followed the Communist Party line and who was last employed by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, one of the unions expelled from the CIO for Communist domination."

In reply, let me say that in the early days of UAW, both Reuther and I followed this same so-called "Communist Party line." Reuther soon made two discoveries. He found that loyalty to the auto workers was not easy. It was hard work. He also learned there was no money in it. That is why he plays his present role. He is now the present day McClellan who wants the enemy to win.

★

leader of the Civil Rights Congress spoke on the question of genocide. Another student, the first to be admitted to the classrooms at the University of Oklahoma, described the experiences of the fight against segregation. He told how he remained in town to fight for his rights to be admitted to the school despite an order to leave under conditions where knowledge of his presence might have meant death for him.

Several students participated in a forum entitled "Pathway to Peace" in which the points of view of various groups were presented. During the course of this discussion Halsted Holman, vice president of the International Union of Students and former president of the Association of Internes and Medical Students, presented suggestions for a program of international student exchange on a scientific cultural, sports and educational level through which students could make a unique "contribution to the development of international friendship and peace."

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GUEST SPEAKERS at the conference were Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, eminent Negro scholar and Dr. Lucius Porter, former missionary teacher at Beloit College. Dr. DuBois contrasted the stifling atmosphere on the campus today with the liberal atmosphere that prevailed when he was a student. He called for students to have a right to examine and study the important developments now taking place in socialist lands without fear. Dr. Porter presented a three-fold program for peace: understanding the "other side" point of view, building the UN, and understanding the social significance of the great upheavals in the Far East.

Saturday evening was devoted to workshop panels on Academic Freedom, Equality and Peace. The panels worked to develop a program on which all could agree. The panel on academic freedom defined academic freedom as including "the right of student and professor to think critically, discuss exhaustively, research thoroughly, hear divergent opinions from their true sources, draw conclusions freely from the facts gathered and associate peacefully without intimidation or interference of any kind." The panel also called for students to unite in defense of the Bill of Rights.

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THE CONFERENCE concluded with the adoption of the resolutions presented from the workshops and the election of the continuations committee. Resolutions were adopted calling for the admission of "Negro students on an equal basis on all levels of education, Now!" Resolutions were also passed calling for peace through negotiations and for the development of international student exchange.

Commenting on the conference Mr. Clarence Jones who together with Mr. Everett Mendelson of Antioch was elected co-chairman of the continuations committee stated: "I believe that this conference was a very important step in the development of student unity for Academic Freedom, equality and peace. Our continuations committee will seek to carry out its activities in cooperation with all other student groups who in whole or in part share our views." He concluded by stating that the conference was one of the many steps in the direction of uniting the student community and expressed his hope that the conference would stimulate many other students to hold such conferences on the Korean war and on the draft itself and project such activities.

Facing the Facts

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CLUBS in Michigan are to be congratulated, and they should be given the fullest support by Communists and other progressives, for their decision to launch a one-month campaign during May to increase the circulation of *The Michigan Worker* and the *Daily Worker*.

This campaign has been launched, no doubt, with full recognition of the fact that at present the peace, labor and progressive movement in Michigan is under special and serious attack. This attack, as seen in the Trucks Act, has as its main objective to isolate Communists and other fighters for peace and progress from the great mass of auto workers and their allies in other sections of the population. In this way, the auto barons and their stooges in government hope to cripple the struggle for peace and for the workers' economic demands.

To launch such a campaign at this time shows a deep appreciation of the fact that one of the most important weapons in the fight-back movement against the growing menace of war and fascism is increased circulation for *The Michigan Worker*.

What better instrument than *The Michigan Worker* do the auto workers and the Negro people have at the present time to clarify the issues, to point out the correct path of struggle, and to help mobilize them and their allies in the fight against war and fascism?

What other newspaper cuts through the smokescreen of lying propaganda laid down by the warmongers, and points the spotlight at the perpetrators of war and fascism for all to see clearly? And then, based on this clarity, helps to mobilize fighters for peaceful co-existence, for a five-power peace pact, for a cease-fire and armistice in Korea, for a world at peace?

What other newspaper exposes the plans of the auto manufacturers and their henchmen in the auto union, and charts the path of struggle against speedup, layoffs, for improved wages and for the 30 hour work week with 40 hours pay. And also helps to mobilize workers for the understanding and the fight for a peacetime economy as the road to travel for the solution of all their problems?

What other newspaper rips the mask from the faces of the open and hidden white supremacists in the stand and local governments and in our whole political, economic, and social life? And then, it ever continues to fight for the rights of the Negro people and to rally ever greater sections of white workers in support of the movement for full political, social and economic equality for the Negro people.

Think for one moment. Could you get along, and fight just as effectively as you do today for a life of peace and security for yourself, if you did not read *The Michigan Worker* regularly? Is it not a fact that without this paper you would be fighting with your right hand tied behind your back?

"Yes," you answer.

Then don't be selfish. Don't keep *The Michigan Worker* to yourself. It is not your private property. It belongs to the workingclass. So get it to them, and get a few other workers to think and feel and understand and fight as you do.

Your responsibility to the success of your own fight for peace and security for yourself and your family is to help win and develop more fighters as conscious as you are.

The two or three subscriptions from your shopmates and lodgemates and clubmates and neighbors that you must and will obtain during this month of May, will guarantee this.

Needy Get Relief Runaround

Many Turned Down, Others Get Pittance

By CHARLOTTE WILLIAMS

DETROIT.—I visited a welfare station to see why so many workers are denied relief, why 17,000 reportedly have left town.

Applicants—eight out of 10 of whom are Negro workers—frequently explained that they could not get aid because they had not established the required one year's residence in Detroit. Many others were rejected because welfare case workers, after prying into their lives, found other possible sources of income for them.

"Mrs. Doe," the Welfare official might say, "we think your daughter (or married son with three children) can give you some assistance. We think your son could sell his car or eliminate his phone or television bills and contribute to your support. After that this department might make some small contribution to your support."

I met mothers, babies in their arms, who would explain their ringless fingers by the necessary trip to the pawnshop for milk or rent money.

Take a typical case. Mrs. John X, mother of three, is making her third visit. Her first visit ended with a recommendation that she should encourage her husband to find work and if he didn't to azine Section.]

Atomic Imperialism (\$3.50) — James S. Allen

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Vol. I \$4, Vol. II \$4.50, Vol. III \$4 — Philip S. Foner

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Conference to Save Bill of Rights Milestone in Fight on Trucks Act

By ARTHUR McPHAUL

Executive Secretary of Civil Rights Congress

DETROIT.—Now that the Cultural Festival for Peace and Civil Rights is over, the next milestone on the road to victory in the fight against the omnibus Trucks Act in Michigan, and the drive to repeal the Smith Act on a national scale, becomes all important. That milestone is the Conference to Save the Bill of Rights on Saturday and Sunday, May 10 and 11. Though the conference is organized by the Civil Rights Congress, it is by no means the property of the Civil Rights Congress alone.

This conference is intended to be and must become a conference where all of the people who believe that the Bill of Rights can and must be saved gather to formulate a plan of action that will do the job. The Civil Rights Congress feels that this conference is so important that it is bringing its National Executive Secretary, William L. Patterson, from New York.

Mr. Patterson was acquitted of contempt of Congress charges a few weeks ago by a federal judge in Washington. He is the editor of that sensational and factual document "We Change Genocide — the Crime of Government Against the Negro People." He toured the South and brought forcefully to the people there the issue of repression of the Negro people as well as the danger existing to the rights of all American people, especially the American workers.

On the question of the Smith Act, it is important that we recognize that the Smith Act is the grand-daddy of every piece of repressive legislation passed on either a state or a national scale in the past decade. We in CRC have come to the conclusion that a real campaign for repeal can be successful. We know that almost every labor organization in the country as well as many other organizations, left and right, have spoken out at one time or another for

AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

TEST RUN—At a recent right-wing caucus in Ford Local 600, attended by 30 people to back Tommy Thompson for president against Carl Stellato, Ken Bannon, UAW-Ford Director, is reported to have said that the Reuther strategy will be to allow elections in a couple of buildings and if the Rutherites win then other buildings will be allowed elections. Press Steel will probably be first.

★

A SAMPLE—The Nazi invaders of France took down the statue in Paris of Victor Hugo, great French progressive writer. The present French rulers, lackeys of American imperialism, have not put it back up again. But in its place they have put up a model of a Ford car.

★

1953—The 1953 Plymouth will be a cross between a Dodge and the present 1952 Plymouth. It is being set up to undercut Ford and Chevy and will sell for less. This is another example of how tough it is to get customers. Steel or copper aren't the problem.

REDBAITER—There's an old saying: scratch a red baiter and you always find a phony. Everyone suspected Bill Liss, notorious red baiter from Press Steel in the Ford Rouge.

But what many don't know is that he was chairman of the entertainment committee recently to bid a fond farewell to a departing boss in the Press Steel. His name appeared on the program. He is the loudest backer of the Reuther administrators in Ford 600.

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The NEW Smith Bill

George Morris writes of the anti-labor legislation by the author of the Smith Act under which progressives are being jailed today. See his column — The World of Labor.

Terror in the Philippines

The story of imperialist exploitation of the Pacific islands . . . and the reactionary puppet rule of the Quirino regime.

West Berlin Today

Visit the 'show window of the West' said the card dropped by an Airforce helicopter. The writer did just that.

Steel Locals Vote for Return of Old Demands

See Page 3



STRIKING OIL WORKERS take over the picketing of the drawbridge over the Indiana Harbor Canal at East Chicago. It was this drawbridge which steel workers held and barred passage of the steel carrier E. J. Block to the Great Lakes.

Pickets Stopped 'The E. J. Block'

BY CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

IN THE CURRENT STEEL STRUGGLE, the steel companies have sown the grapes of wrath. Through all the ups and downs of the dispute, one thing has kept rising—the hatred and anger of the workers against the Steel Trusts and their conviction that this is and will remain their sworn enemy.

There may have been many confusions in this struggle, but one thing has remained diamond-hard and clear in the minds of the workers—that the steel corporations are out to stunt their lives, to main their union and to inflict permanent damage on their ability to fight.

I don't recall such bitter anti-company sentiment around the Chicago area mills since the Little Steel strike of 1937. The hatred of the Tom Girdlers of that day is duplicated and surpassed in the intense feeling

against Clarence B. Randall, of Inland Steel and spokesman for the Steel Trust. I witnessed one incident which dramatized the depth of this antagonism by the workers.

Every strike has its high points, its moment of superb militancy. And such a moment was the stopping of the giant freighter "The E. J. Block" by a handful of Inland pickets.

It was an episode of labor history that rivals the climax of the GM sitdown or the courageous action of the railroad workers in the strike a few years back against the Peoria T.P. & W. Railroad and the despotic George McNear.

In the T.P. & W. strike, the workers lined themselves across the tracks, forming a human chain that stopped a sea-run locomotive.

In East Chicago a dozen pickets stopped a 10-ton ore freighter.

The workers had closed every gate of the Inland plant. But they realized suddenly that the company's lake ships and its docks were a menace to the strike. As long as shipping remained open, the company had a means of transporting unlimited numbers of scabs and raw materials into the plant and of sending out finished steel.

The workers realized also that they were fighting a foe which would not hesitate to use this or any other means against them. At Tuesday noon, April 29, a dozen Inland pickets went into action. "The E. J. Block" was heading out toward Lake Michigan, being pulled by a tug through the Indiana Harbor ship canal.

Crossing the canal at Indianapolis Boulevard was a drawbridge that had to be raised in order for the Inland Company freighter to get into the lake. A dozen pickets mounted that

drawbridge and faced the oncoming mammoth.

Not one of them were sure they could win this kind of an uneven struggle. But they stood fast.

In the tower, the bridge tender was frantic. The nearing freighter and its tug sounded their whistles and ploughed on toward the bridge. On came the massive "E. J. Block," symbol of the Steel Trust.

Through the minds of the pickets flashed the possible consequences—the bridge going up with them clinging to it or the giant ship crashing against the bridge or running aground in the narrow channel, a possible sudden attack by police and the threat of federal prosecution for interference with navigation.

But they never gave an inch. One hundred yards from the bridge, the tug suddenly maneuvered the ship to a halt. The pickets, some in a cold sweat,

unbelieving and amazed, broke into a cheer.

"Wait 'till Randall hears about this," cried out one picket when the strain passed, "He'll break a blood vessel!"

Another remarked, "I'm going to tell my grandchildren about this one."

It was an unforgettable moment for those on the bridge. It was a scene burned deep in the minds of men fighting for simple economic needs against a hated corporation.

This was a symbol of the temper of the steelworkers and of their attitude toward an arrogant and ruthless employer. This was a moment in which a group of workers suddenly realized their own power and the meanness of those whose great wealth they themselves created.

"Imagine us stopping that freighter," laughed one of the pickets. "Sometimes a guy doesn't know his own strength!"

Thousands to Sign Appeal for Peace On Mother's Day

CHICAGO.—"Peace for our children's sake," will be the theme of Mother's Day activities by scores of Chicago women this weekend, as they observe the day dedicated to them with petitions, parades, and meetings urging world peace through negotiation.

A schedule of activities released that she collected 110 signatures by Chicago Women for Peace, coordinating agency for neighborhood women's groups throughout the city, includes the following activities planned for this weekend:

4427½ S. Drexel Blvd., sponsored by Chicago Women for Peace.

SUNDAY, May 11 (Mother's Day), the South Side Sisterhood for Peace will canvass Hyde Park churches starting at 10:30 a.m. with their peace appeal.

CWP's Mother's Day Peace appeal met with warm response on the West, North and South Side earlier this week, as local groups began their canvassing activities.

South Side, at 47th & South Parkway, canvassing from 4 to 6 p.m.

Hyde Park, the Hyde Park Mothers will canvass their neighbors for signatures.

In the Loop, Emma Lazarus Federation will hold a luncheon at Carder's Restaurant, 118 W. Dearborn at 12:30, where the petition will be signed and distributed.

SATURDAY, May 10, at 8:30 p.m., a party at the Terry home,

A Gold Star mother, member of the South Side Sisterhood, reports in 2 hours at 39th St. and Cottage Grove, and 180 on another day in three hours as she walked from 35th & State to 39th and Indiana. This mother has obtained 800 signatures on petitions for a Five-Power pact of peace since CWP's campaign began two months ago.

"The people all want the same thing—it's just a matter of getting our petitions to them," she commented.

THE Mother's Day petition, addressed to Mrs. Truman, reads as follows:

"On Mother's Day 1952, we ask that you present our Petition to your husband, the President.

"As a mother you know that Peace is essential for the physical and moral welfare of our children—that children cannot grow up strong and secure in a world threatened with atomic destruction.

"Therefore, we are joining with mothers and fathers throughout our country to demand that the President of the United States take the leadership in calling a Conference of the Five Major Powers—United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, and the Chinese People's Republic—to arrange for peaceful settlement of all differences.

"Our signatures here to are, we feel, the best way of honoring our mothers—and all mothers everywhere."



PAUL ROBESON

Robeson Jubilee To Highlight Negro Culture

CHICAGO. — Paul Robeson's 54th birthday will be marked here by a "Jubilee for Peace and Freedom," dramatizing the development of the culture of the Negro people of which Robeson himself is such an important part.

The place of the affair has been shifted to the Arcade Ballroom, 3456 S. State Street.

Thousands of Negro and white Chicagoans are preparing to show the great Negro singer and leader with special birthday messages, honoring him for his outstanding cultural contributions and his militant stand for peace and freedom.

THE joint committee running the affair called for a huge turnout as "the best birthday tribute we can pay to this man who has become a symbol of the Negro liberation movement."

Robeson, whose outspoken stand against war and Jimcrow has made him the Negro leader most feared by the White Supremacy forces and most loved by the Negro and democratic white Americans, will donate the entire proceeds of the birthday celebration to further the fight for the unconditional equality of the Negro people and other oppressed peoples.

Some 500,000 people throughout the country have already joined in celebrating the birthday of the Negro singer and actor at affairs in the major cities.

REGARDED as the "Frederick Douglass" of modern times and acclaimed throughout Europe, Asia and Africa as one of the greatest living Americans, Robeson will deliver a special concert of songs made up from travels around the world.

The celebration will be a part of a coast-to-coast tour of the great singer which has attracted nation-wide attention and which has helped raise funds for four Negro progressive and cultural organizations, the newspaper, "Freedom," the National Labor Council, the Committee on the Negro in the Arts, and the Council on African Affairs.

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Many Back 5-State Foreign Born Parley

CHICAGO.—Two hundred and fifty delegates and observers from a five-state area will participate in a Midwest Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights on Sunday, May 18. Conference sessions will be held at the UE Hall, 37 South Ashland Blvd.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born said delegates have been named and substantial contributions voted by the Fur and Leather Workers Union, that hundreds of conference calls have been sent to shop stewards and leaders by Packing, Mine, Mill, UE-FE, Auto and by other union locals.

Church, civic and fraternal groups and organizations have also named delegates and it is expected that within 10 days all credentials will be submitted. The Jewish, Lithuanian and Czech organizations have each voted \$500 contributions.

Highlighting the Midwest Conference will be a special public rally on Sunday, May 18, at 2:30 p.m. at the same hall. It will spotlight activities of the Midwest Committee in defending the rights

of foreign-born Americans of the American people.

Through its cultural presentations and speakers, the conference and rally will encompass all sections of the American people. Many outstanding Midwest community leaders will participate. There will be West Indian unions.

American, Mexican American as well as representatives from all other nationality groups and trade

An Appeal to Unionists

The following appeal, written by one of America's outstanding trade union leaders, was sent this week to unions in the Chicago area, urging them to participate in the Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights on Sunday, May 18, at the UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland. Joe Weber is facing immediate deportation.

By Joe Weber

Big Business, like the spring floods, is on the loose again. Its aim is to destroy the trade union movement and thus lower the living standards by wiping out all labor's gains over the past 15 years.

Big business does not say so in so many words. It hopes to accomplish its objectives piece-meal. Witness its trades against labor, and the anti-labor legislation coming out of Washington. Witness the investigation, witchhunts, hysteria and corruption. Again, witness the persecution of the Negro people and other minority groups.

Systematically, the people in Washington via the Justice Department have been whittling away at the people's hard won liberties. Witness the U.S. Supreme Court decisions in recent months. As in the time of the late F.D.R., the highest court in our land has once again gone back to the "nine old men," and in one of its recent decisions, by a 5 to 4 majority, took away a basic right guaranteed by the Bill of Rights—the right to bail.

WITNESS once more the persecution of the foreign born on trumped up charges. How many Americans are aware of the concentration camps that are being prepared for those

who refuse to conform to the scrapping of the Bill of Rights? The pattern taking shape in our country is similar in many respects to Hitler Germany. Already, many minority groups have had Gestapo-like knocks on their doors in the middle of the night to be hauled away to jail. Other thousands are being investigated and hounded day and night.

Since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law, labor has been on the defensive. The Smith and McCarran Laws are a further attempt to hog-tie the labor movement. Many labor leaders have been persecuted and prosecuted on frame-up charges: Harry Bridges, Harold Christoffel, Charles Boyle, Refugio Martinez from the Packinghouse Workers Union, myself and dozens of others, too numerous to mention, whose only "crime" was devotion to the labor movement.

IN MY CASE, a final order for deportation was handed down two weeks ago by the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington, D.C. This decision is based on a technicality—that while I was enroute to a CIO Convention in California in 1939, I crossed the border into Mexico for a few hours, and reentered the United States, where I have lived since I was nine years old. The charge . . . "illegal entry." Under provisions of the McCarran Law, if I can't be jailed, why? Simply because I would not, and will not knuckle down. Simply because I participated in the organization of the Steel and Farm Equipment Workers in the 30's, and coal mining, shoe and furniture before that. Simply because I have been a staunch union member since I was 13 years of age.

Several dozens of us are the targets of the employers in Chicago today. If we let them have their way with a couple of dozen today, it may be you and hundreds more tomorrow . . . and the destruction of the labor movement in the not too distant future. Fight back this flood of reaction and hysteria now so that all may enjoy freedom tomorrow.

Several dozens of us are the targets of the employers in Chicago today. If we let them have their way with a couple of dozen today, it may be you and hundreds more tomorrow . . . and the destruction of the labor movement in the not too distant future. Fight back this flood of reaction and hysteria now so that all may enjoy freedom tomorrow.

added to holiday pay. additional fringe benefits on pen-

In both contracts, there were sions, insurance and vacations.

Win Pay Boost Above Formula at Goodman, Cinch; Seek WSB Okay

CHICAGO.—UE Local 1150 has won freeze-shattering wage agreements for its members at the Goodman and Cinch manufacturing companies and prepared for a campaign to get Wage Stabilization Board approval.

Both of these shop units cracked through the wage freeze last Fall in militant drives which first won "non-allowable" wage increases from the companies and then forced a government okay.

The 800 workers at Goodman won a "down payment" of seven cents an hour. In addition, they can negotiate another wage increase in August which will be retroactive to April 28 under the terms of the agreement.

BUSINESS manager Fred Dutcher stated also that a 2 1/2 cent boost secured under an escalator clause has been incorporated in the base wage.

The agreement was signed by the company just as the workers were poised to stage a strike after two all-day negotiating sessions.

At Cinch, the workers won six cents across the board, an additional three cents for night shift workers and a 15 percent bonus to be

campaign is being made for funds with which to finance the conference and to support the work of the council.

This week, the council sent a fund appeal to a number of small businessmen. Stroud pointed out to them that the Labor Peace Council is seeking to help them by fighting for the opening of free trade between East and West, for reduction of taxes and for the unfreezing of materials now allocated for war preparations.

The Council also sent out reports from businessmen who attended the recent World Trade Conference in Moscow, indicating that East-West trade would be of enormous benefit to American small producers.

Jubilee for Peace & Freedom

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SETTLEMENT IN KOREA AGAIN STALLED BY U. S. MILITARISTS

By JOHN PITTMAN

LAST TUESDAY'S breakdown of the Panmunjom truce negotiations again served notice on the American people that they will not obtain a settlement in the Far East unless they themselves intervene and impose it.

The breakdown was attributed by the Washington Government to the Korean-Chinese negotiators' rejection of Washington's "last" truce offer. According to Tokyo reports, the "package" truce offer would have agreed to the Korean-Chinese rehabilitation of military airfields in Northern Korea on condition that the Koreans and Chinese accept Washington's terms of eliminating the Soviet Union as a member of neutral inspection teams and of retaining about 100,000 war prisoners and interned civilians, on the ground that they refuse repatriation.

TO THESE CONDITIONS, the Koreans and Chinese have repeatedly replied as follows:

(1) The issue of rehabilitating military airfields is an attempt of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people. The North Korean Government cannot permit any such interference.

(2) The Soviet Union is a neutral power, a great power bordering on Korea with vital interests at stake in peace in the Far East, and must be included in an inspection commission which is to see that the terms of the armistice are observed.

(3) The issue of "voluntary" repatriation is a violation of the Geneva Convention, signed by all countries as recently as 1949, which requires the repatriation of all prisoners of war. By raising this issue, the United States seeks to obtain for Sygman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek an army of slave laborers and cannon fodder. And in order to obtain war prisoners' statements of unwillingness to be repatriated, the United States has used not only bribes but has deliberately persecuted those who refuse, as at the infamous Koje Island prison camps.

BUT IN ADDITION to rejecting the terms which the U. S. negotiators refused to modify, the Koreans and Chinese warned that the continued refusal of the Washington militarists to budge from their position was a maneuver to prepare for extending the war in Asia. Chou En-lai, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, charged that the Japanese militarists, in partnership with the American militarists, are planning to invade the Chinese mainland. He saw the separate treaty between the Yoshida regime and the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Formosa as a compact to partition China.

The Chinese Foreign Minister's warning comes after a big propaganda campaign waged by the U. S. State Department which is calculated to sow hatred for the Chinese among the people of the United States, and to confuse the issues of the Panmunjom negotiations. Hard hit by the growing worldwide clamor against the use of bacteriological warfare by the American militarists, Secretary Acheson on Wednesday called the charges against the American militarists an "international crime."

BUT THE WASHINGTON government still refuses to allow an impartial, responsible investigation by an authoritative international body in Korea and Northwest China. Washington has trotted out its stooge World Health Organization, headed by a Canadian scientist who himself has participated in the Canadian government's bacteriological warfare

Makes on-the-spot investigation of germ war against China



Dr. James G. Endicott (above, center, with Chinese scientists at Mukden) attested to the use of germ warfare by the U. S. Air Force after his on-the-spot investigation. In a statement made at Peking, Dr. Endicott said: "From my inquiries and the evidence I have seen as well as from the investigation I have conducted on the spot, it is fully proven that the U. S. Government is carrying out germ warfare on China's territory. . . . As in the United States, there are agencies in Canada engaged in U. S. germ warfare preparations. So far as I know, there is a big plant in Alberta Province, Canada, which turns out on a large scale infected insects harmful to men, animals and crops. The head of this organization, Dr. Solandt, in an article in the Montreal Standard, openly declared: 'The future of death on a mass scale is very bright.' This shows that these people are entirely devoid of humanitarianism."

One Word Stood Out: 'Peace!'

NEW YORK'S MAY FIRST WAS A DAY TO REMEMBER

WHAT KIND of May Day demonstration would the nation's largest city have in 1952? Was it true that the people's desire for peace had grown steadily stronger and clearer, that more and more they were ready to speak out for peace in Korea and negotiations between the great powers for an end to the nightmare of atomic war?

Tens of thousands of New York workers, mothers and youth streaming endlessly abreast through the bright sunshine to the cheers of a packed Union Square gave the answer. It was a much bigger parade than the year before! And despite isolated acts of hoodlumism, it was by all odds the most orderly of recent parades. Carried in a thousand ways by the Negro and white marchers, the message of peace, sanity and brotherhood, of an end to war-profiteering corruption and witchhunts, made a visible and powerful impression on the throngs behind the wooden "horses" watching down the Eighth

preparations, and its hand-picked body of Swiss "experts" known as the International Committee of the Red Cross, and has proposed that these bodies conduct an investigation! Of course, the Chinese and Koreans refuse to allow agents from these two espionage organizations into their territories.

At week's end, the American militarists seemed wholly indifferent to the growing clamor of the American people for peace in Korea. Gen. Ridgway, who left to head the Washington-dominated NATO Army in Western Europe, declared the "package deal" was the best the American militarists could offer. Maybe the American people can do better.

Mother's Day

PITTSBURGH.—The local Civil Rights Congress is celebrating Mother's Day, May 11, with an entertainment in honor of the progressive mothers here.

The affair will take place at the Jewish Cultural Center, 6328 Forest St., near Dennison. It is set for 5 p.m. and will include a buffet supper, with dancing and singing. Admission is free.

Ave. route from 39 St. to 17 St. and across to the historic square.

THE GREAT PARADE started at 2:30 p.m., and it was 6:20 when the thousand-strong contingent from District 65, Distributive and Processing Union, set the Square afire. The war press was frankly flabbergasted and didn't know what to say the next day. The great message had smashed through for the rest of the country and the world to hear: Patriotic Americans were not cowed into silence by the big money betrayers of their country's interest! The Gen. Grows and atomaniacs and racists were not the real voice of America. This was the real America of the people. This was the "loyalty parade" for peace, for trade, for an end to the high cost of living, for the future of the children.

The youth contingents, spearheaded by the Labor Youth League and students from the high schools and colleges, was a high point. "Peace games, not war games!" shouted a baseball team. "Books, not bombs!" roared Columbia, CCNY and Brooklyn College students as they held aloft giant replicas of their "Peace and Friendship Books" calling for negotiations.

MARITIME WORKERS, headed by Capt. Hugh Mulzac, heroic skipper of World War II, who is now denied the right to ship, were greeted with cheers from spectators all along the line of march. There were large contingents of electrical workers, ILGWU workers, clothing workers, furriers, building and construction workers, newspaper workers and too many others to cite here. The garment workers were out in great force and got a big hand from fellow workers as they moved with music and peace slogans through the great garment area.

There were the nationality groups, more of them than ever, uniting for a peaceful world. In gay and colorful costumes and with song, slogan and the word "Peace" in every language came the Hungarian-Americans, the Polish, Finnish, Italian, Ukrainians, Greeks and others. There was a big and spirited contingent of Puerto Ricans. The

Irish swung down the Avenue carried proudly by Irish-American workers.

From neighborhoods came the solid peace and tenant groups, whole families together with baby carriages and children carrying "Peace" balloons, from Manhattan's East Side, West Side and Harlem, from the Bronx and Brooklyn and Queens. Many new May Day marchers were in the splendid Westchester contingent calling for an end to police brutality in Yonkers—and in the new peace groups from Nassau and Suffolk counties on Long Island.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY of New York, its standard born by decorated veterans of World War II, struck a nerve with the simple slogan carried in a giant banner: "There Need Be No War—Fight For a U. S.-USSR Pact of Peace." There was thoughtful discussion in the wake of this powerful and direct message striking home against the inevitable war hoax. It was what people wanted to hear, and it made sense.

At the Square the huge crowd standing ten deep for blocks around and massed in the square itself heard leaders of the various contingents, and some of the 16 Communist defenders in current Smith Act frameups, over the amplifiers. Over all resounded the word "Peace!"

It was a day for the history books which will be written.

MILLIONS MARCHED IN OTHER LANDS

ALL OVER THE WORLD on May Day the voice of millions went up for peace.

In Japan, three million demonstrated. Police attacks on the Tokyo marchers touched off rioting which caused the reported death of two and injuries to hundreds. The pro-war press here tried to twist this into a demonstration of force by the marchers instead of what it actually was, the peoples' refusal to be dragged into any more wars.

In East Berlin over a half million and colorful demonstration

British Labor Asks No Delay In Big 5 Talks

THE BRITISH Labor Party Executive Committee, in announcing that it will call on the Tory government "to take steps without further delay" for a new Big Four parley on Germany, was undoubtedly reflecting the British people's desire for a peaceful settlement of the German question. It demonstrated, also, the deepening crisis in the ranks of the North Atlantic war alliance over the U. S. Government's insistence that neo-Nazi West German units be incorporated into a European army.

This same dissatisfaction with the policy of West German rearmament which Washington is pursuing in opposition to repeated Soviet proposals for a unified and neutralized Germany was registered also in the Hesse state elections last Sunday.

IN THIS West German state, the Adenauer coalition, backing West German rearmament, suffered a decline. The Social Democrats received 38.5 percent of the vote; the ruling coalition got 35.4 percent and Adenauer's own Christian Democrats received 17.8 percent. The Communists, with 4.2 percent, got 4,746 more than the 87,878 votes they polled in 1950.

Attesting to the significance of the rift in the NATO bloc on the German solution, the New York Times correspondent Raymond Daniell reported from London that the Labor Party demand for new Big Four Talks "reflects the widespread dislike of the idea of German rearmament and distrust of the United States policy regarding it."

Daniell added that the decision of the Labor Party executive "set a course similar to that favored by the German Social Democrats and the French Socialists, all of whom appear to be convinced that the U. S. State Department is determined to postpone any conference with the Soviet Union until the European army has been established with German contingents."

Western Union Ruse

PITTSBURGH.—The strike against the Western Union, now over a month old, holds firm with Local 6, AFL Commercial Telegraphers, claiming that 349 of the 351 workers are still out. Company District Supt. L. A. Shew admits that only supervisory employees are at work and that only five out of the 40 Western Pennsylvania offices are open for limited operation.

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Berlin, calling for peace, the crushing of Nazism and a unified, democratic Germany.

Over a million citizens of Moscow turned out for the day long parade past Lenin's Tomb in Red Square. Premier Stalin and the entire diplomatic corps were on the reviewing stand. The marchers carried slogans which said "We are for peace, and peace for the whole world."

A half million workers, peasants and students took part in a mighty and colorful demonstration

Spirited Crowd Jams Chicago's May Day Rally

CHICAGO.—It wasn't Chicago's biggest May Day—but it made up for size in its high spirit.

Those who jammed the People's Auditorium last Saturday night came away with something they'll never forget.

It was the rich speech of Carl Marzani, who spoke of a world in which the promise of May Day has been fulfilled for hundreds of millions.

It was the spirit of Rosalie McGee telling the Mississippi cops who tried to prevent her from coming to the Chicago rally that "I will never stop fighting for Negro rights!"

And it was in the roar of the big crowd as they demanded amnesty for the imprisoned victims of the Smith Act.

CHICAGO proved that even in this year of repression, nothing can dim the tradition which was founded here in 1886, a tradition which has outlived all efforts of reaction to destroy it. It has already outlived the anti-May Day "Loyalty Parade" founded two years ago by the American Legion. Chicago newspapers hailed it then as the "first Loyalty Parade"—but it also proved to be the last.

At People's Auditorium, an overflow crowd heard Marzani's brilliant analysis of "a world in which reaction has reached a blind alley because the balance of power has passed out of their hands."

The peace leader, who served

a three-year frameup imprisonment, made a vigorous appeal for peace action. "There will be no war," he declared. "They may get their Eisenhower in the White House, and there will still be no war—because 800,000,000 people have spoken out for peace and here in America a tremendous anger is building up against the warmakers."

MRS. McGEE won a standing ovation as she told how she has devoted herself to the struggle for Negro rights since the lynching of her husband, Willie McGee, last May 9.

"Unless we fight, more Negroes will go the way of Willie McGee," she declared.

The slight young widow told of being arrested, her home ransacked, her train tickets stolen by police just before she came to Chicago. When they heard of these attacks, a group of Chicagoans, led by CRC secretary Lester Davis, went to Mississippi to escort Mrs. McGee to this city.

"Imagine my having to steal out of my own home in this so-called free country," she said. "It reminded me of the stories my mother told of slavery days."

HERB MARCH, packinghouse

union leader, called for demands on Truman for amnesty for the Smith Act victims. He urged messages be sent to Rep. Emanuel Celler for favorable action on the Sabath Bill, H.R. 7493, to repeal the Smith Act.

"The last word has not yet been spoken on the steel dispute," declared Ernest DeMaio, UE District Director. "The working people are not convinced that there is an emergency of such a nature that they must give up the necessities of life while American boys die on some faraway battlefield in a senseless war."

PRESS BUNK

The alarming trend in the nation's press, peddling fascism and war, was highlighted by these recent examples in the four Chicago dailies:

TRIBUNE (5-3-52), which despises U. S. constitutional freedoms, expressed concern that the recent Supreme Court decision interfered with the "right" of White Circle League chieftain Joseph Beauharnais to incite racist violence against the Negro people.

SUN-TIMES (4-30-52) exulted over the selection of Ridgway, the germ war general, as successor to Eisenhower in Europe. It carefully sidestepped the glaring fact that the Ridgway substitution exposed the pretenses that the UN and not the U. S. is running the Korean war and that NATO and not the U. S. is running things in Western Europe.

The fear of peaceful East-West trade was reflected in the DAILY NEWS (4-29-52) concern over possible Japanese commerce with People's China, and the HERALD-AMERICAN's (4-25-52) condemnation of mutually beneficial trade agreements between Britain and the Soviets.

SUN-TIMES (4-29-52) said U. S. troops are in Japan as "guests," contrary to the expressed strong feeling of the Japanese people and of U. S. officials themselves. This paper, in fact, suppressed the admissions by Gen. Ridgway (3-22-52) that the U. S. treaty with Japan is unpopular with the Japanese people and there is a strong trend in Japan toward the Left.

HERALD-AMERICAN (4-28-52) declared, with apparent approval, that Eisenhower's labor policies would be just like Mussolini's. This paper recently (3-5-52) stated that "the union movement is the most dangerous internal menace" and that "the criminal forces called unions (are) against our war preparations in Europe."

What's On?

THE Film Forum presentations every Friday, 8:15 p.m. at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., and every Sunday, 7 p.m. at ASB Hall, 946 N. Clark St., May 18 and 19. "The Goose Boy," return engagement of the terrific new Hungarian color movie.

JUBILEE for Peace and Freedom, featuring Paul Robeson, Saturday, May 31, 8 p.m. at Arcadia Ballroom, 35th and State \$1.00 including tax. Auspices: Greater Chicago Negro Labor Council and Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

PROGRESSIVE Student Association of Northwestern University will present the outstanding Soviet color film "Mussorgsky" (Cannes International Prize Winner) at Tech Auditorium, Sheridan Road and Noyes Ave., Evanston, Tuesday, May 28, 7:30 p.m. Admission 50 cents incl. tax.

LECTURE on "The Gogol Centenary—Its Meaning to Russia and to the World" by Nicolai Seoff, expert on Russian literature. One of a series sponsored each Wednesday night by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, at ASB Hall, 946 N. Clark. Donation 50 cents.

ILLINOIS
DISABLED
EDITION

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 64 W. Randolph St., Room 910, Chicago 1, Ill. Phone RA 6-9198.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

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Letter Firing Mine Inspector Reveals Laxity in Department

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Shocking disclosures of laxity in the Illinois Bureau of Mines and Minerals were revealed in a letter written by its director, Walter Eadie, an appointee of Gov. Stevenson.

Eadie fired James R. Wilson, state inspector at Orient No. 2 mine in West Frankfort, where 120 men were killed in an explosion last December 21.

Coal miners expressed the opinion that although Wilson's dismissal was long overdue, the 71-year-old inspector was a "scapegoat," blamed for laxity which is the direct responsibility of Eadie himself.

"Both Eadie and Wilson should have been fired," a UMWA official declared. "One was as much guilty as the other for the West Frankfort disaster."

IN HIS LETTER to Wilson, Eadie revealed that Wilson was allowed to continue on his job "without any justification for my being the West Frankfort tragedy being let out."

even though he had failed completely to comply with certain regulations on making inspections and filling reports.

Said Eadie: "This monthly report, so far as you are concerned, has been a complete blank. It would appear that you do not intend to comply with the request of this office, either in your inspection reports or your monthly reports."

Eadie disclosed that Wilson has long been in the habit of using the word "fair" in describing safety conditions in mines. In his last report on the gassy West Frankfort minor prior to the blast, Wilson described it as "fair."

Wilson, however, indicated that he was simple following a procedure which was common among inspectors. He refused to answer Eadie's letter and said he would appeal his dismissal, declaring, "I allowed to continue on his job 'without any justification for my being the West Frankfort tragedy being let out.'

"How Music Expresses Ideas"

By SIDNEY FINKLESTEIN

An analysis of how music "speaks" to the listener, written in popular style by an outstanding Marxist critic.

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The Worker

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'Why Should Capital Run the Country?' Steelworkers Ask

BETHLEHEM.—Officers and members of the three big Bethlehem locals of the United Steelworkers expressed their desire to stay on strike until they receive the Wage Stabilization Board recommendations, even though the company and government should request that they go back to work. Bethlehem Locals 2598, 2599, and 2600 represent 18,000 workers at the big Bethlehem Steel Company plant here.

John Wadolny, president of Local 2599, with some 7000 members, stated:

"The boys are tired of the delay and feel they want to stay out until this thing is settled. . . . We're happy that Pine was overruled, of course. But we would rather settle the entire question before we work again."

Wadolny added that they would abide by instructions from national headquarters.

THE MOADS OF THE steel-

workers were clearly expressed in their immediate response to the strike call. Most of the men dropped what they were doing and walked out. The Open Hearths were tapped with the steel left to harden in the big ladles. Some of the blast furnace men walked off, and those that remained to bank the furnaces finished up in record time. At the big main gate, pickets were arguing over whether they should bother to bank the furnaces at all. That first night the pickets were stopping every one from entering the plant, including supervisors.

At the Main Gate there were picket signs, such as: "Company on Strike Against the United States," "Why Should Capital Run the Country," and "The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Poorer."

ONE HUNDRED SEVEN WORKERS of the swank Hotel Bethlehem, where Bethlehem Steel Co. maintains a large suite of rooms, have been on strike since last week for a wage increase. Frank Stern, business agent for the Hotel, Restaurant, Employees and Bartenders Union, AFL indicated the possibility of a long strike.

Lick Jimcrow In Schools At Harrisburg

HARRISBURG.—A victory against Jimcrow was scored here when the school board finally ordered an end to segregated schools in the state's capitol on April 25.

The victory was the culmination of a five-year campaign begun by the Non-Partisan League, and continued by the Elks Civil Liberties League, headed by Dr. Joseph A. Randall.

Dr. Randall declared: "I am glad we won, who wouldn't be after a fight of five long years? At times our political parasites and Uncle Toms made the road rocky, but thank God we made it in."

Progressives Kick Off Peace Drive

PHILADELPHIA.—The Progressive Party has kicked off its presidential peace election campaign with street meetings in South and North Philadelphia. A number of signatures are being obtained to petitions for a big power conference for peace.

In addition to their presidential ticket headed by Vincent Hallinan for President and Mrs. Charlotte Bass for vice-president, the Progressives are campaigning for their legislative candidates in South Philadelphia, and for the only Negro in Pennsylvania running for Congress.

He is David P. Widamen, a trade unionist and registered Republican, who is running for Congress from North Philadelphia's 4th Congressional district.

Peace Action

CARPENTERS FIND SOVIET PEOPLE WANT PEACE

Rev. Edward Gibbs, member of Carpenters Local 1050, AFL, and Morris Silverman, member of Carpenters Local 1073, AFL, told an audience of 200 at the Academy of Music Foyer last week that the people of the Soviet Union are vitally interested in the maintenance of peace.

When Rev. Gibbs, who is pastor of the Mount Lebanon Baptist Church, 519 South St., Phila., was asked by someone in the audience whether the Soviet Union was engaged in war production, he stated that he found no evidence of such production. He also stated that when he delivered a sermon to a Baptist congregation of 2,000 people in Moscow on the need for peaceful relations between the United States and the Soviet Union many people in the audience were moved to tears.

Mr. Silverman found no evidence of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. He stated that Jews there were involved in all fields of work and that anti-Semitism was considered a serious crime, punishable by law.

Both Rev. Gibbs, and Mr. Silverman were emphatic in their statements that the people of Europe and the Soviet Union were anxious to maintain peace. Whenever they went people asked them to bring back a message to American trade unionists that the workers of Europe wanted peace.

M. Johnson, member of Carpenters Local 454, AFL, was chairman of the National Negro Labor Council, also spoke.

Jules Abercaup announced that Rev. Gibbs and Mr. Silverman would accept invitations to speak to trade union groups, fraternal (Continued on Back Page)

Negro-White Job Unity

EDITORIAL

THE IMPORTANCE of Negro and white labor unity can be seen in the strike struggles now taking place in Pennsylvania.

Thousands of Negro trade unionists are on the picket line with their white fellow workers. In steel, and the building trades and construction industries, Negro and white workers walk side by side.

These actions are a serious blow to the white supremacists who have developed a long standing policy of splitting the Negro workers from the white workers.

Higher wages and better working conditions for white workers can not be won without winning the same conditions for Negro workers.

The readers of the Pennsylvania Worker are urged to attend this important conference which will be held on Sunday, May 18, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Reynolds Hall, 1416 N. Broad St., Phila.

The struggle against white supremacy can be advanced by building the circulation of the Daily Worker and the Pennsylvania Worker.

Ask Jenkins Freedom

On June 12, Byard Jenkins, Negro youth, will wind up four years in prison, serving a life term for a murder to which a white man has confessed.

Wire, write, or visit District Attorney Richardson Dilworth, City Hall. Ask him to take action to free Philadelphia's outstanding victim of genocide, NOW!



ABNER BERRY, Negro Affairs editor of The Worker, is the keynote speaker at a Conference on the fight against White Supremacy Sunday, May 18 at Reynolds Hall.

BASIC WAGE FIGHTS STIR PENNA. WORKERS



MRS. VIVIAN HALLINAN, author of "My Wild Irish Rogues," speaks in behalf of her husband Vincent Hallinan's candidacy for President at a luncheon at the Broadwood Hotel, Saturday, May 17.

THE WAR ECONOMY has aroused a fight-back movement among thousands of workers in Pennsylvania. Stirred by the struggle of the CIO steelworkers, numerous AFL and other workers are fighting back against high taxes and prices, speedup, discrimination, low wages and layoffs.

Strike movements in this area include AFL Building Trades Workers and Telegraphers. The latter have been pounding the bricks with mass picket lines since April 3.

In addition, railroad workers throughout the state are burned up at not getting a wage rise after two years under so-called "government operation." Tens of thousands of coal miners are preparing for a showdown on their new contract demands.

CONSTRUCTION AFFECTED by the AFL building strikes included the half-billion dollar Fairless Works of the U. S. Steel Co. at Morrisville, the new International Airport terminal building in Southwest Philadelphia, and the 33 million dollar Signal Corps Depot at Tobyhanna.

Home building and other construction work is also affected in Philadelphia, Reading, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Leighton, as well as in Bucks, Delaware, Montgomery and Chester counties. Work on three Delaware River bridges at the Water Gap has also been affected.

AFL Operating Engineers are demanding an immediate 40-cent-an-hour increase in addition to a 25-cent-an-hour boost retroactive to May, 1951.

AT THE SAME time, Negro steel workers, numbering some 8,000 of the 47,000 total in the Philadelphia district, are reported ready to place their demands for representation in the district leadership, and upgrading on the job, before the CIO Steelworkers' convention in Philadelphia next week.

AFL'S JUBILEE CONVENTION

WILKES-BARRE
Editor: The 50th Annual Jubilee Convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor convened here on March 31, 1952.

In many ways this convention was the same carefully controlled affair as in previous years. This year, however, there was concern felt throughout the convention because of the severe attacks directed at labor and its gains over the past number of years.

Many speakers spoke of the need to fight for such basic things as the right to organize and picket, social security, minimum wages, federal housing, etc.

PRESIDENT JAMES L. McDEVITT's report dealt with the inability of labor to get through the Pennsylvania legislature any real part of the AFL legislative program. Out of the 135 bills the AFL wanted passed, only a handful were enacted.

Generally, most bills that labor was against were passed and became law, including the Pechan and Musmanno laws. The exception was the State income tax bill which was defeated because of the strong fight put up by labor and its allies.

Attacked also was the broad application of the use of the injunction against organized labor, the anti-picketing and injunctive clauses of Pennsylvania courts be-

ing one of the serious problems today.

In other words, the need to defend the very fundamentals of unionism was the key issue at the convention.

THE OUTSTANDING HIGH-LIGHT of the convention was the speech of Hugo Ernest, general president, Hotel and Restaurant Workers International Union, AFL.

He spoke of the conspiracy trials which took place during the early 1800's, and said the restrictive anti-labor legislation of today was intended to, and does have the same effect as those trials. Now, as then, the employers wield economic power through concentrated

wealth, control of the press, police, the courts, and the government itself.

He spoke also of McCarthyism, of a curtain of silence that has been created, the fear of intimidation for anyone who speaks his mind and the effects of this. He called for united action among trade unionists, to win their just demands on the economic and political fronts.

The delegates welcomed enthusiastically his remarks and a motion from the floor was passed to print his speech and make it available to the delegates.

IN THE REPORT OF Michael (Continued on Back Page)

W. PHILA. LEADS FUND DRIVE

WITH ONLY ONE WEEK left asked to contribute their funds, the committee said.

AMONG THE LEADERS in the campaign were the Communists of West Philadelphia who have achieved 70 percent of their goal. The West Philadelphia campaign workers were intensifying their activities in order to complete their goals on time, and issued a challenge to their comrades in South Philadelphia and the Fourth Congressional District to do likewise, the committee revealed.

The Campaign Committee stated that only 60 percent of the goal has been met. This is due to the fact that hundreds of Communists have as yet not given their full contribution and that hundreds more have not been to the Committee immediately.

SETTLEMENT IN KOREA AGAIN STALLED BY U. S. MILITARISTS

By JOHN PITTMAN

LAST TUESDAY'S breakdown of the Panmunjom truce negotiations again served notice on the American people that they will not obtain a settlement in the Far East unless they themselves intervene and impose it.

The breakdown was attributed by the Washington Government to the Korean-Chinese negotiators' rejection of Washington's "last" truce offer. According to Tokyo reports, the "package" truce offer would have agreed to the Korean-Chinese rehabilitation of military airfields in Northern Korea on condition that the Koreans and Chinese accept Washington's terms of eliminating the Soviet Union as a member of neutral inspection teams and of retaining about 100,000 war prisoners and interned civilians, on the ground that they refuse repatriation.

TO THESE CONDITIONS, the Koreans and Chinese have repeatedly replied as follows:

(1) The issue of rehabilitating military airfields is an attempt of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people. The North Korean Government cannot permit any such interference.

(2) The Soviet Union is a neutral power, a great power bordering on Korea with vital interests at stake in peace in the Far East, and must be included on an inspection commission which is to see that the terms of the armistice are observed.

(3) The issue of "voluntary" repatriation is a violation of the Geneva Convention, signed by all countries as recently as 1949, which requires the repatriation of all prisoners of war. By raising this issue, the United States seeks to obtain for Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek an army of slave laborers and cannon fodder. And in order to obtain war prisoners' statements of unwillingness to be repatriated, the United States has used not only bribes but has deliberately persecuted those who refuse, as at the infamous Koje Island prison camps.

BUT IN ADDITION to rejecting the terms which the U. S. negotiators refused to modify, the Koreans and Chinese warned that the continued refusal of the Washington militarists to budge from their position was a maneuver to prepare for extending the war in Asia. Chou En-lai, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, charged that the Japanese militarists, in partnership with the American militarists, are planning to invade the Chinese mainland. He saw the separate treaty between the Yoshida regime and the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Formosa as a compact to partition China.

The Chinese Foreign Minister's warning comes after a big propaganda campaign waged by the U. S. State Department which is calculated to sow hatred for the Chinese among the people of the United States, and to confuse the issues of the Panmunjom negotiations. Hard hit by the growing worldwide clamor against the use of bacteriological warfare by the American militarists, Secretary Acheson on Wednesday called the charges against the American militarists an "international crime."

BUT THE WASHINGTON government still refuses to allow an impartial, responsible investigation by an authoritative international body in Korea and Northwest China. Washington has trotted out its stooge World Health Organization, headed by a Canadian scientist who himself has set for 5 p.m. and will include a Jewish Cultural Center, 6328 Forest St., near Dennison. It is participated in the Canadian government's bacteriological warfare program. Admission is free.

Makes on-the-spot investigation of germ war against China



Dr. James G. Endicott (above, center, with Chinese scientists at Mukden) attested to the use of germ warfare by the U. S. Air Force after his on-the-spot investigation. In a statement made at Peking, Dr. Endicott said: "From my inquiries and the evidence I have seen as well as from the investigation I have conducted on the spot, it is fully proven that the U. S. Government is carrying out germ warfare on China's territory. . . . As in the United States, there are agencies in Canada engaged in U. S. germ warfare preparations. So far as I know, there is a big plant in Alberta Province, Canada, which turns out on a large scale infected insects harmful to men, animals and crops. The head of this organization, Dr. Solandt, in an article in the Montreal Standard, openly declared: 'The future of death on a mass scale is very bright.' This shows that these people are entirely devoid of humanitarianism."

One Word Stood Out: 'Peace!'

NEW YORK'S MAY FIRST WAS A DAY TO REMEMBER

WHAT KIND of May Day demonstration would the nation's largest city have in 1952? Was it true that the people's desire for peace had grown steadily stronger and clearer, that more and more they were ready to speak out for peace in Korea and negotiations between the great powers for an end to the nightmare of atomic war?

Tens of thousands of New York workers, mothers and youth streaming endlessly abreast through the bright sunshine to the cheers of a packed Union Square gave the answer. It was a much bigger parade than the year before! And despite isolated acts of hoodlumism, it was by all odds the most orderly of recent parades. Carried in a thousand ways by the Negro and white marchers, the message of peace, sanity and brotherhood, of an end to war-profiteering corruption and witchhunts, made a visible and powerful impression on the throngs behind the wooden "horses" watching down the Eighth

preparations, and its hand-picked body of Swiss "experts" known as the International Committee of the Red Cross, and has proposed that these bodies conduct an investigation! Of course, the Chinese and Koreans refuse to allow agents from these two espionage organizations into their territories.

At week's end, the American militarists seemed wholly indifferent to the growing clamor of the American people for peace in Korea. Gen. Ridgway, who left to head the Washington-dominated NATO Army in Western Europe, declared the "package deal" was the best the American militarists could offer. Maybe the American people can do better.

Mother's Day

PITTSBURGH.—The local Civil Rights Congress is celebrating Mother's Day, May 11, with an entertainment in honor of the progressive mothers here.

The affair will take place at the Jewish Cultural Center, 6328 Forest St., near Dennison. It is participated in the Canadian government's bacteriological warfare program. Admission is free.

British Labor Asks No Delay In Big 5 Talks

THE BRITISH Labor Party Executive Committee, in announcing that it will call on the Tory government "to take steps without further delay" for a new Big Four parley on Germany, was doubtless reflecting the British people's desire for a peaceful settlement of the German question. It demonstrated, also, the deepening crisis in the ranks of the North Atlantic war alliance over the U. S. Government's insistence that neo-Nazi West German units be incorporated into a European army.

This same dissatisfaction with the policy of West German rearmament which Washington is pursuing in opposition to repeated Soviet proposals for a unified and neutralized Germany was registered also in the Hesse state elections last Sunday.

★

IN THIS West German state, the Adenauer coalition, backing West German rearmament, suffered a decline. The Social Democrats received 38.5 percent of the vote; the ruling coalition got 35.4 percent and Adenauer's own Christian Democrats received 17.8 percent. The Communists, with 4.2 percent, got 4,746 more than the 87,878 votes they polled in 1950.

Attesting to the significance of the rift in the NATO bloc on the German solution, the New York Times correspondent Raymond Daniell reported from London that the Labor Party demand for new Big Four Talks "reflects the widespread dislike of the idea of German rearmament and distrust of the United States policy regarding it."

Daniell added that the decision of the Labor Party executive "set a course similar to that favored by the German Social Democrats and the French Socialists, all of whom appear to be convinced that the U. S. State Department is determined to postpone any conference with the Soviet Union until the European army has been established with German contingents."

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Phil. Women for Peace had a successful banquet last week. Mrs. Viola Brothers Shore, national vice chairman of Women for Peace, was the main speaker.

MILLIONS MARCHED IN OTHER LANDS

ALL OVER THE WORLD on May Day the voice of millions went up for peace.

In Japan, three million demonstrated. Police attacks on the Tokyo marchers touched off rioting which caused the reported death of two and injuries to hundreds. The pro-war press here tried to twist this into a demonstration of force by the marchers instead of what it actually was, the people's refusal to be dragged into any more wars.

In East Berlin over a half million marched, including cultural and workers delegations from West

Berlin, calling for peace, the crushing of Nazism and a unified, democratic Germany.

Over a million citizens of Moscow turned out for the day long parade past Lenin's Tomb in Red Square. Premier Stalin and the entire diplomatic corps were on the reviewing stand. The marchers carried slogans which said "We are for peace, and peace for the whole world."

A half million workers, peasants and students took part in a mighty and colorful demonstration for world peace in Peking. Hundreds of thousands marched in Paris.

WYNDHAM MORTIMER ANSWERS AUTO UNION CHIEFTAINS:

Wages, Speedup, Negro Leaders, These Are Auto Union Issues

By WYNDHAM MORTIMER

DETROIT.

THERE IS an old saying that "The Truth Hurts." It is nowhere better demonstrated than in the April 19 issue of "Ford Funnies" (formerly "Ford Facts"). His Majesty King Walter was obviously stung by the leaflet distributed at the plant April 14. It was the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

The editorial "New Factional Sheet Peddles Commie Line" written by the paid hacks of Reuther, could do no more than hand out some more verbal marihuana in the form of that old familiar and putrid red fish. What are the facts?

They say, "The unsung propaganda sheet distributed to Rouge workers the week of April 14, is the latest effort to peddle the Communist Party line in Local 600." Again they say, "They are the same hypocrites who cry democracy, and yet refuse to accept and abide by the democratic decisions of the UAW-CIO convention, etc."

THIS IS an amazing accusation to come from a man that has made numerous trips to Europe for the sole purpose of upsetting the "democratic decisions" of the European working people, and whose brother Victor Reuther, is now engaged full time, at 50 bucks a day plus expenses, in tearing down and disrupting the old established labor unions of France and Italy. Labor unions that were old before either of the Reuthers were born. Apparently, convention decisions are "democratic" only if and when they agree with the interests of monopoly.

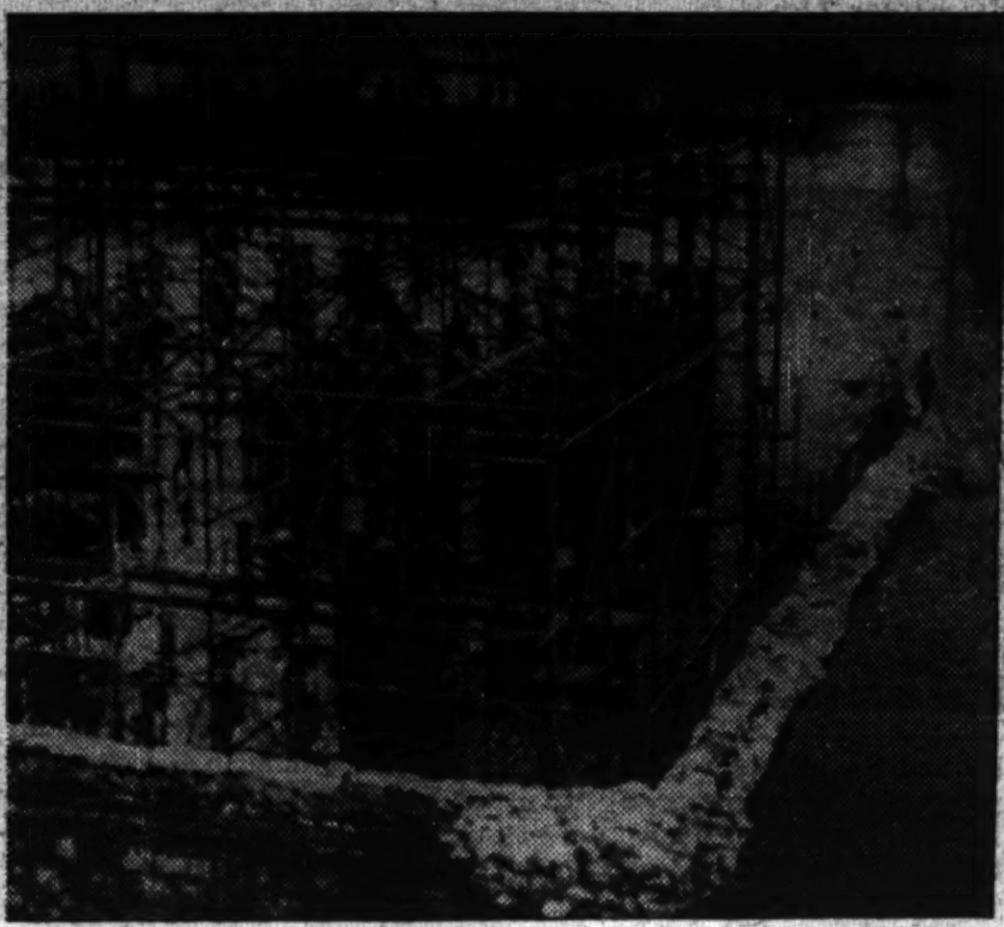
It is the line used by every tyrant since the beginning of time. It was the argument used by Bill Green and the executive council against the CIO. The "democratic decisions" of the AFL conventions decreed a lingering death for the American labor movement, and the perpetual open shop in the mass industries. According to Reuther, John L. Lewis should have "accepted and abided by" these decisions. The decisions of Homer Martin to sell the Ford workers down the river were also "democratic," but fortunately these decisions were not "accepted and abided by." As one of those who lived through and vividly remembers the Homer Martin regime, I can say the parallel is very striking. There is the same demagogic speech-making; the same old red baiting fog and smoke screen, behind which a job is to be done on the auto workers.

Fortunately for the working people, there will always be those who do not "accept and abide by."

MOREOVER, wherein does the eight-point program adopted by Local 600 conflict with convention decisions? (It was also a democratic decision—remember?) What is there about this program that any honest auto worker couldn't accept? The administration was established because the Local 600 leadership, supported by the membership, advocated effective action against the Ford Motor Co., and not because convention decisions were defied.

Reuther's comment on FEPC would be hilarious if it were not so tragic. His hypocrisy is nowhere more obvious than on the International Executive Board. Here is one place he could translate his many words into action by advocating some representation for the many thousands of Negro members of the UAW—but what happens?

WHENEVER the question of Negro representation is raised, Reuther comes up with a "gimmick." He says to elect a Negro to the executive board would be "jimcrow in reverse" and, besides, it is just a Communist trick anyhow. He says it isn't "democratic" to



FLOOD PERILS POWER PLANT at Prairie Du Chien, Wis. Waters of the Mississippi forced a sandbag barrier protecting the transformer at the Interstate Power Co.

elect a Negro as such, and that all officers are selected on the basis of ability and merit. Surely no one outside of Ananias would claim the present International Executive Board was chosen on the basis of "ability" and "merit."

Reuther's position is equivalent to saying that among the many thousands of Negroes in UAW, there is neither ability or merit. Reuther knows that among the huge white majority a measure of prejudice and discrimination exists, and while this is true, no Negro can expect to be considered solely on the basis of ability and merit. After all, who decides this matter of ability and merit? The minority of Negroes who lack the votes? Or, the majority of whites who have never been able to see any especial merit in being black? Like everyone else, Reuther must be judged by what he does, and not by what he says. If he is unwilling to wipe out racial discrimination on the International Executive Board, how sincere can he be about abolishing it elsewhere? And, to say as Reuther does, that the Negro membership is adequately represented by a lily white Executive Board, is the most brazen piece of nonsense since Kaiser Wilhelm claimed a partnership with God.

SOME MEASURE of Reuther's egotism can be had from the fact that whereas, he does not think the Negro members possess sufficient "merit" to justify a place on the executive board, he does regard himself as being sufficiently meritorious to sit as vice president of

the NAACP, and as such he finds that jimmie is wrong because it helps Joe Stalin.

Monopoly could go on denying Negroes' jobs, decent houses to live in, adequate medical and educational facilities for their children until hell froze over. They could continue to refuse the Negro a place to sleep, eat, or rest until doomsday, and Reuther would do absolutely nothing about it if it were not for that wicked old man in the Kremlin, who calls the world's attention to the fact that fifteen million American Negroes are treated worse than a sick horse.

Reuther's violent, hysterical red baiting, proves the claim of his opposition. His lack of program cannot be defended by reason and logic, so he peddles his oratorical marihuana in the expectation that the real issue will be lost in a multitude of words. He has long since reached the point where the grievances of the auto workers are justly petty annoyance to be suppressed. They disturb his numerous back slapping sessions with employers and their political agents. He now moves about in a world completely divorced from working-class reality, and has learned the language of those who grow fat by robbing the speeded-up working Joe. It is not for nothing that Reuther receives the praises of every anti-labor publication in America. They are not in the habit of praising their enemies. They recognize their friends, and give them every support, even to mobilizing their press, radio and un-American Committees to assist

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WORLD AFFAIRS FORUM - IMPERIALIST PROPAGANDA

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—A loudly hubbaloored second "World Affairs Forum," to be held here at the William Penn Hotel May 14-15 under sponsorship of the Pittsburgh Foreign Policy Assn. branch, has turned into a bald-faced attempt at propagandizing the people of this area for the most imperialistic policies of the Truman administration and its bipartisan supporters.

The Foreign Policy Assn. has always made a pretense of an "impartial" approach at the discussion primary aim was to get American of foreign policy, declaring its citizens "intelligently" to "inform" themselves on the "basic facts."

Main speaker at a luncheon that will start off the forum is Admiral Alan G. Kirk, recent Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

THE FIRST SESSION directly after will be lead off by the "Hon." Alexander Wiley, Republican Sen-

To Welcome Mrs. Hallinan In Pittsburgh

A Welcome Party for Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, wife of the Progressive Party candidate for President, will be held at the Pittsburgh headquarters, 2103 Center Ave., May 19 at 8 p.m.

Mrs. Hallinan is taking her husband's place in a nationwide series of meetings while he is serving a six-months prison term for alleged contempt of court while acting as attorney for Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader. She is the author of "My Wild Irish Rogues" just recently published.

According to Alex Wright, Western Pennsylvania director of the party, the following committees are now functioning in the city: Relief, headed by Mrs. Queenie Jones; Youth, with George Sloan as chairman; "Dirt St.," Wm. Hamlet in charge; Movies, directed by Howard Davis and Joseph Rudiak. These are in addition to the three main committees—on Organization, Finance, Entertainment and Education.

The Relief Committee has already arranged additional aid for several families. It is planning a campaign for demanding general increases in the state public assistance grants to meet the ever-rising living costs.

The Youth Committee will undertake a systematic canvass for getting all 21-year olds registered to vote. Classes are to be conducted on how the city and county governments function.

The Young Progressives, who include Progressive Party members up to 30 years of age, meet every Wednesday night at the headquarters, 2103 Centre Ave. The film—Peace Will Win—was shown at their last meeting.

The Movie Committee seeks to popularize progressive motion pictures in the community. It has already assisted some groups to arrange such showings.

THE "DIRTY ROADS" Committee is circulating petitions among the residents in an area of the Hill District where streets are still unpaved and turn into almost impassable mud holes in the rains. The petitions demand that the city pave eleven streets, clean all the alleys and repair the sewers. About 2,000 signatures have already been obtained.

Hamlet pointed out that of the 90 streets which the Department of Public Works has announced will be paved this year, only two are in the Hill district, though it is the most densely populated area and most needs such improvements. It contains the biggest concentration of Negroes in the city and is relatively the most neglected portion of the city.

ator from Wisconsin and senior Republican member of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. Wiley is one of the most reactionary Republicans. "Also speaking" will be Dr. Harry Schwartz, New York Times "specialist" on Russian affairs.

The following panel will include, among others, Dr. Cyril Zebot, chairman of the Department of Economics and member of the so-called "Institute of Communism" of the local Catholic University, Duquesne.

THE MORNING SESSION of the second day will feature Major General George Olmstead, director of the Office of Military Assistance in the Office of the Secretary of Defense at the Pentagon.

Sen. Richard B. Russell, who represents the white-supremacy mob of Georgia, will speak in this panel. Hanson Baldwin, the New York Times much touted "military expert," who predicted Hitler would march through the Soviet Union without difficulty, will also talk.

ADMIRAL HAROLD B. MILLER, president of the National Committee for a Free Europe, will make his contribution to this session.

Quite appropriately, this hodgepodge of advocates and apologists for the militarization of this coun-

By Elmer Davis

PITTSBURGH.—A cost-of-living increase offered by Westinghouse Electric Corp. in place of a wage hike has been turned down as "a pitiful" proposal "miserably inadequate." The first characterization was by the CIO International Union of Electrical

Workers, which represents 43,000 employees. The second characterization was by the United Electrical Workers, which he presents 25,000.

The company's offer will be submitted to its units by the Federation of Independent Salaried Unions, which represents some 13,000 clerical employees. A fourth union—the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which represents about 5,500 workers, has not announced its stand.

THE OFFER, effective May 1, would, according to the company, increase wages from 1 to 2½ cents an hour for production and maintenance workers. Clerical employees, both union and non-union, would be raised \$1.75 to \$4.35 a month. Supervisory, professional and administrative employees would get this some increase or an increase of one percent, whichever was more. The offer is subject to

Smith Act Victims to Plead May 27

PITTSBURGH.—The six defendants in the local Smith Act case will be arraigned May 27 before Federal Judge William Alvah Stewart when preliminary motions will be argued. The six are: Steve Nelson, Andy Onda, James Dolsen, Ben Carethers, William Albertson and Irving Weissman.

Three of them—Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolsen—are awaiting disposition of motions for new trials following convictions for alleged violation of the state sedition law. The mo-

tions were argued before a three-man court including the trial judge in March in the cases of Onda and Dolsen and last month in Nelson's case.

A NEW PAMPHLET by Harold Spencer on the sedition trials of the three has been published by the Pennsylvania Committee to Defend the Six.

Entitled "The Right To Speak For Peace," the pamphlet is centered upon Nelson's recent trial and portrays his valiant self defense by quoting excerpts from

the transcript of a number of dramatic clashes with the prosecutor and the judge.

Howard Fast, in a preface, "The struggle of Steve Nelson and the drama of his battle for justice, for America and for human decency in the courts of Pittsburgh, is an act of heroism worthy to rank with any in our time."

Copies are 10 cents each or 12 for a dollar. Order from the Defense Committee for the "Pittsburgh Six," Box 1063, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

at time-and-a-half rate for changing from street clothes to work clothes and vice versa at the end of the shift, and improved provisions for sickness and vacation benefits, and if called into military service.

Company spokesmen estimate the strike cut off two-thirds of the supplies of wrapped bread in the district. The bakers voted 90 percent and the drivers, 95 percent for the strike. The contract had expired March 1.

The drivers local has arranged to supply out-of-state bread to hospitals, institutions and schools, an allowance of 15 minutes a day as was done in a strike last year.

Bakers Strike In Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH.—All major baking companies in this six-county area were closed down last Saturday by a strike of 3,000 workers. Some 1,200 drivers of the 40 to 50 firms effected have been idled by the walkout.

Local 12, AFL Bakery and Confectionery Workers, is asking a 50-cent-an-hour wage hike, an additional increase of 25 cents hourly for night-shift workers, and a seven-hour work day for five days

a week with no pay reduction from the present eight-hour, five-day work week. Present rates range from \$1.13½ an hour for wrappers and icers to \$1.80 for the highest skilled, such as mixers, oven men and ingredient scalers.

Other demands are for abolishing work on Sundays, triple pay for work on any of the industry's eight paid holidays, a 10-minute relief period in each hour worked, an allowance of 15 minutes a day as was done in a strike last year.

AFL'S JUBILEE CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

Johnson, state educational director of the AFL, the delegates also heard a note of concern because of the threat to freedom of speech and action on behalf of social progress for workers, which exists as a result of the hysteria created by reactionary enemies of labor.

IT SHOULD BE PLAINLY stated that although the leaders of the convention voiced their concern at the attacks on organized labor, never was misleadership more apparent than this year of crisis. The convention was cast over with confusion as to where to turn. The only answer offered was a weak Compers, "elect our friends, defeat our enemies" policy and a collection of dollars for Labor's League for Political Education (LLPE).

No clarion call to fight back was presented. No mapped out program to mobilize Pennsylvania's 750,000 AFL members was given.

The delegates were offered no clear answers to the problems

pressing on labor. And in fact, aside from the Ernst speech and a few remarks here and there, the Jubilee Convention continued the same type of misleadership as in previous years.

BUT THIS YEAR, there existed in the minds of many delegates, many questions crying for an answer. They return to their locals not knowing how to fight back on the critical issues of the day; answers that the rank and file will themselves have to supply.

The central issue is the maintenance of peace. Issues flowing from this central issue are: (1) Repression at home, including the Taft-Hartley Act; Smith Act; McCarran Act; Musmanno Bill; Peckham Bill; etc. (2) Wage freeze, high taxes, and high cost of living. (3) Marshall Plan effect on foreign countries' ability to throw cheap goods on American markets, because their own populations cannot consume what they produce.

rights for Negro people: (5) jobs.

A WORD ON THE nature of the representation at the convention. Although over 1,700 delegates were seated, only a small number, ten at most, were Negroes. Only two Negro women delegates were seated.

Further, no names of Negroes were offered for any of the twelve vice-presidencies and three auditors elected by the various districts. This, in spite of the fact that thousands of Negro workers are organized in the AFL in such unions as ILG, Hotel and Restaurant, Carpenters, Laborers, Teamsters, Longshore, Building Service Employees, etc.

This reflects the continuing white supremacy policy of the AFL leadership on all levels; to work together with the bosses to keep Negroes in the most menial tasks, and where Negroes have won jobs in a number of trades, to place white officers in charge, and ignore the rights to Negroes to

War Stabilization Board approval.

Robert D. Blasier, a Westinghouse vice-president, claimed the raise, if accepted by all the unions, would cost the company \$4,500,000 a year. He said the increase would go into effect May 1 for some 15,000 employees, who belong to none of the unions.

JAMES B. CAREY, president of the CIO-IUE, who is here with that union's Conference Board in negotiations under a contract wage-reopening clause, declared the company offer "represents simply a continuation of its attempt to keep its workers on an economic treadmill."

The IUE is asking correction of inequities ranging, he says, from 10 to 40 cents an hour. It has presented statistics showing that while the value of output per employee has gone up from \$7,000 in 1939 to \$18,000 last year, wages have risen only \$1,800 per employee.

THE IUE, according to Edward Matthews, secretary of its Westinghouse Conference Board, is demanding a general 15-cent-an-hour hike, an eighth paid holiday yearly, a three-week paid vacation after 15 years service, additional pay for skilled employees, and raising of the Southern wage scale to that of the North. Both unions are urging elimination of the differential against women workers.

Peace Action

(Continued from Page 1)

organizations, and other interested bodies, on their experiences in Europe and the Soviet Union.

The meeting was sponsored by the Philadelphia Carpenters Committee, AFL, to Survey Trade Union Conditions in Europe. Rev. Gibbs, and Mr. Silverman visited France, Italy, Poland and the Soviet Union.

KOREA GI ASKS PEACE
"May God grant us peace," says a letter from a GI in Korea quoted in the Phila. Inquirer.

He wants peace in the coming months "so we can again swim and sail, study, work or drive a tractor all day, then return to our homes once more."

"If you could see what little we are fighting for, you would see how futile and hopeless it is. . . . No wonder you see newswreels with hungry homeless Koreans; have you seen the hopeless faces of our own troops?"

ROBESON BIRTHDAY
Freedom Associates announced that preparations are under way for Paul Robeson's Birthday Concert in Phila., June 7. The organization also announced that their new headquarters is now located at 1918 W. Columbia Ave. Freedom Associates circulates and raises funds for the monthly newspaper, Freedom.

Pennsylvania Edition of THE WORKER

Address all mail to Box 5544, Kingsessing Station, Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania

AM OBSERVER

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

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Trenton Appeal In Fall

TRENTON, N. J.

THE STATE Supreme Court appeal to free the "Trenton Two" has been postponed until the Fall because Prosecutor Mario Volpe said he needed "more time to study the record."

Collis English and Ralph Cooper were framed on a murder charge with four other Negroes who became world-famous as "The Trenton Six." Last June, on retrial, the jury that freed the other four men jailed them for life.

For ten months they have waited in the New Jersey State Prison for their appeal to be heard. Neither man was accused of murder, but of "conspiring" with the other four. The men who were accused of the actual crime have already been declared innocent.

Therefore they are in jail for a crime that, as far as the courts are concerned, was never committed.

*

THEIR LAWYERS have evidence to show that their "confessions," the only evidence against them, were forced by use of drugs, threats, and prolonged questioning while they were kept away from their families and friends.

They have waited out the ten months confident they will walk free—if the appeal is heard in time.

But there is a possibility that one of the two, Collis English, may not live to hear the Supreme Court's verdict.

For much of the time, he has been inside the prison hospital. The heart disease he contracted while in the Pacific with the Navy has flared up, causing four heart attacks inside a year. The last was so serious that the warden sent for his family and a minister for last rites.

*

A HEART consultant said "his future is uncertain."

Knowing this, his mother, Mrs. Emma English, has appealed to Gov. Driscoll to free him on bail, so she can take care of him, and get a heart specialist to attend him regularly.

Meanwhile, she wonders why Prosecutor Volpe "needs more time," when he knows the doctors say that her son may die at any moment. She's wondering what he can find out in the record that he couldn't find in the past ten months.

She's wondering if "more time" isn't one way... perhaps the only way... that Mario Volpe can win his case.



WHERE FIVE DIED IN JERSEY FIRE—Fireman Frank Criesback stands in what was once the nursery at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Patton, Bogota, N.J. Four children, age 2 to 9, perished with their uncle, B. Nelson, in the blaze.

Frees Unionists of Grand Jury Contempt

FEDERAL JUDGE Phillip Forman upheld the constitutional right of Packinghouse Workers to refuse to answer Federal Grand Jury questions on whether they "are or ever had been members of the Communist Party."

The judge's move upholding the Fifth Amendment to the Bill of Rights, cut off a Grand Jury probe of leaders of Local 80, CIO Packinghouse Workers, at the Campbell Soup plant in Camden.

Unionists charge that the Grand Jury quizzing is "a fishing expedition" timed to coincide with the trial of two Local 80 leaders under the anti-Communist sections of the Taft-Hartley Law.

The local's business agent, Anthony Valentino, and another local member, Mrs. Sylvia Neff, face trial May 17 in the first such case in the country.

Judge Forman's ruling held that while several general questions must be answered, Assistant U. S. Attorney Alex Feinberg is barred from pursuing them further, and that the union members have the right under the Fifth Amendment to refuse to answer questions that "tend to incriminate."

Witnesses called were Alfred Paglione, Florence Arndt, Roland Taylor, George Dance and William Downing, all of the union, who were represented by attorney Morton Stayis of Newark, and Julius Zinman, represented by another Newark lawyer, Solomon Golat.

Unionists Hear Reports on Conditions in Soviet Union

EIGHTY SHOP WORKERS were there because they wanted to know first hand what really is going on in Italy, France, the Soviet Union and Poland. They came from Newark's packing houses, furniture factories, the electrical shops, from carpenter's benches to the Continental Ballroom last Friday to hear Theodore Bosak of Local 92, CIO United Furniture Workers and Charles Mabray, secretary Local 81, CIO United Packinghouse Workers, tell the story as they saw it.

"I saw the concentration camp at Oświecim," said Mabray, "I saw the floors made of the bones of the victims, the pillows of their hair. When I returned to America, I read about the concentration camps they are building here. WHO ARE THEY BUILDING THE U. S. CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR?"

"In Poland," he went on, "although I met only one other Negro during my stay, everywhere the government had posters showing the need for Negro-white unity. The only discrimination I met up with was on my return, when I was held for questioning for three and a half hours by the customs officials in New York."

POLISH WORKERS greeted the American unionists, he said, and proudly showed them the first auto plant in Poland's history. "Peace in Korea" was their way of saying hello.

"I spoke to a woman worker," continued Mabray, "she's the head bricklayer on a construction project. She told me, 'tell the American people we want peace, we need peace, to build all the things' (Continued on Back Page)

People Demand Newark Mayor Seat First Negro Judge

NEWARK. TREMENDOUS PRESSURE to keep Newark's first Negro judge mounted this week, as thousands protested when Mayor Villani blocked the seating of J. Bernard

Johnson, who had already been sworn in as acting city magistrate.

Johnson, a Negro leader, was selected as 4th Precinct Judge by Judge Leroy D'Aloia, the mayor's political opponent. Villani's argument for going to the Superior Court for a restraining order against Johnson—that the appointment was "illegal... political trickery"—didn't hold water with the civic and church leaders who pointed out in leaflets, letters, meetings and petitions, that:

Newark, with one of the country's largest Negro populations, 75,000, has never had a Negro judge before.

Johnson's post is in the Third War, dead-center of Newark's Jimrow ghetto, and that nine-tenths of the cases in his court involve Negroes.

HALF A DOZEN unions, the Progressive Party, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Civil Rights Congress, the Baptist Minister's Conference and the Non-Partisan Committee for Negro Representation are joining in a mass protest to City Hall this Wednesday. And they'll carry thousands of petitions with them, circulated by the Non-Partisan group and the Progressive Party.

P. P. Essex chairman Mrs. Katherine Van Orden reports "almost 100 percent response in both the Negro and white communities" to their petition for Johnson. "I don't think we have ever circulated a petition with such popular appeal," she said.

A SEPARATE PETITION is being circulated by the Non-Partisan Committee. Its chairman, William Rig, leader of the CIO Packinghouse Workers of America, issued a call to all civic, church, fraternal, social and union groups to join in the City Hall delega-

Old Parties the Same To N. J. Voters

PRINCETON. THREE OF EVERY FIVE Jersey voters don't care which of the two old parties wins the coming presidential election, according to a poll conducted by the Princeton Research Service.

Ten percent of the voters said it will matter "none at all" which of Wall Street's parties wins. And 49 percent said it will matter "not much."

This awareness of the basic identity of the old parties was found among all age groups, among both men and women, among veterans, among trade-unionists, and among all other groups tested.

The pollsters neglected to ask the voters' opinions of the significance of the only peace ticket in the field—Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Progressive Party candidates.

'Dove of Peace' Program Sponsored By Shriners

TRENTON. "DOVE OF PEACE" will fly from Trenton to Miami, as the Crescent Temple, member of the Shrine, takes part in the group's plan to "express hope for everlasting peace."

The Shriners will release carrier pigeons across the country to convey the national convention with their message for peace.

Rik pointed out that two appointments to Newark's courts are due in May, and his group asks that one of them be given to a Negro.

The Baptist Minister's Conference, which had earlier asked that Negroes be named to the bench and to the city law department, formed a committee to speak before the City Commission.

UNIONS WHICH protested the Mayor's action include locals of the United Electrical Workers, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Fur and Leather, and the Packinghouse Workers. They'll send spokesmen too.

In a letter to Mayor Villani, CRC Essex chairman Mrs. Mary Adams Taylor said, "The most direct way in which you can recognize this demand for a Negro judge is to affirm the appointment of J. Bernard Johnson."

The magistrate's post, vacated by D'Aloia and now nominally filled by Johnson, becomes vacant May 17. Then a permanent appointment will be made.

Johnson's appointment was held to be fully legal and binding by Chief Magistrate Samuel E. Cooper.

Peace Was Theme of May Day

NEWARK.

MAY DAY was celebrated across Jersey, this year, and everywhere that a meeting or party was scheduled, people turned out to celebrate this year's theme... peace!

In Newark, 250 shop workers, housewives and union leaders turned out for the meeting held by the United May Day Committee at 57 Beacon St. Dr. Herbert Aptheker, historian, spoke of the people's strength, of millions marching for peace that afternoon, and of our tremendous power, as yet unharvested here in America, to prevent another war.

From Pittsburgh, Ben Carrethers, a leader of the Negro people, came to tell of his recent trial as a Communist. He told how the Smith Act is being used against the working people, and urged unity to defeat it.

Mrs. Ruth Siegel Lerner, leader of the Fur and Leather Workers, was chairman.

IN LAKWOOD'S Carpenter Hall 100 people heard Mrs. Eula Figuerido, a Massachusetts textile worker, tell of the government's fear of her: they are so afraid of the strength of one woman that they have spent months and thousands of tax dollars to try to deport her.

Elwood Dean, Communist leader in Newark, linked the struggle for extending civil rights with the people's overpowering need for peace.

The Lakewood meeting was sponsored by the Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights. People's Artists supplied the music.

Fifty people crowded into a party held at a private home in Vineland to celebrate the workers' holiday. John Norman, one of the leaders in the fight to free the Trenton Six, spoke on the theme that echoed across the state May Day, "Peace, and civil rights."

SETTLEMENT IN KOREA AGAIN STALLED BY U. S. MILITARISTS

By JOHN PITTMAN

LAST TUESDAY'S breakdown of the Panmunjom truce negotiations again served notice on the American people that they will not obtain a settlement in the Far East unless they themselves intervene and impose it.

On Wednesday President Truman, Secretary Acheson, General Ridgway and Deputy Secretary of Defense William C. Foster tried to explain to the American people why the Washington government sabotaged the negotiations. Truman backed Ridgway's "last offer," insisted on its "fairness." But the peoples of the world will hardly believe that concern for the 100,000 Korean and Chinese prisoners is genuine when it comes from men who gave the order to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, who ordered the wholesale massacre by napalm and demolition bombs of millions of Korean men, women and children, and who have ordered germ-carrying insects to be dropped on the soil of Korea and Northeast China.

The breakdown was attributed by the Washington Government to the Korean-Chinese negotiators' rejection of Washington's "last" truce offer. According to Tokyo reports, the "package" truce offer would have agreed to the Korean-Chinese rehabilitation of military airfields in Northern Korea, on condition that the Koreans and Chinese accept Washington's terms of eliminating the Soviet Union as a member of neutral inspection teams and of retaining about 100,000 war prisoners and interned civilians, on the ground that they refuse repatriation.

TO THESE CONDITIONS, the Koreans and Chinese have repeatedly replied as follows:

(1) The issue of rehabilitating military airfields is an attempt of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people. The North Korean Government cannot permit any such interference.

(2) The Soviet Union is a neutral power, a great power bordering on Korea with vital interests at stake in peace in the Far East, and must be included on an inspection commission which is to see that the terms of the armistice are observed.

(3) The issue of "voluntary" repatriation is a violation of the Geneva Convention, signed by all countries as recently as 1949, which requires the repatriation of all prisoners of war. By raising this issue, the United States seeks to obtain for Sygman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek an army of slave laborers and cannon fodder. And in order to obtain war prisoners' statements of unwillingness to be repatriated, the United States has used not only bribes but has deliberately persecuted those who refuse, as at the infamous Koje Island prison camps.

BUT IN ADDITION to rejecting the terms which the U. S. negotiators refused to modify, the Koreans and Chinese warned that the continued refusal of the Washington militarists to budge from their position was a maneuver to prepare for extending the war in Asia. Chou En-lai, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, charged that the Japanese militarists, in partnership with the American militarists, are planning to invade the Chinese mainland. He saw the separate treaty between the To-shida regime and the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Formosa as a compact to partition China.

The Chinese Foreign Minister's warning comes after a big propaganda campaign waged by the U. S. State Department which is the best the American militarists calculated to sow hatred for the Chinese among the peoples of the world.

Makes on-the-spot investigation of germ war against China



Dr. James G. Endicott (above, center, with Chinese scientists at Mukden) attested to the use of germ warfare by the U. S. Air Force after his on-the-spot-investigation. In a statement made at Peking, Dr. Endicott said: "From my inquiries and the evidence I have seen as well as from the investigation I have conducted on the spot, it is fully proven that the U. S. Government is carrying out germ warfare on China's territory. . . . As in the United States, there are agencies in Canada engaged in U. S. germ warfare preparations. So far as I know, there is a big plant in Alberta Province, Canada, which turns out on a large scale infected insects harmful to men, animals and crops. The head of this organization, Dr. Solandt, in an article in the Montreal Standard, openly declared: 'The future of death on a mass scale is very bright.' This shows that these people are entirely devoid of humanitarianism."

One Word Stood Out: 'Peace!'

NEW YORK'S MAY FIRST WAS A DAY TO REMEMBER

WHAT KIND of May Day Ave. route from 39 St. to 17 St. demand for a united, independent Ireland swung down the Avenue carried proudly by Irish-American workers.

★

THE GREAT PARADE started at 2:30 p.m., and it was 6:20 when the thousand-strong contingent from District 85, Distributive and Processing Union, set the Square afire. The war press was frankly flabbergasted and didn't know what to say the next day. The great message had smashed through for the rest of the country and the world to hear. Patriotic Americans were not cowed into silence by the big money betrayers of their country's interest! The Cen. Crows and atomaniacs and racists were not the real voice of America. This was the real America of the people. This was the "loyalty parade" for peace, for trade, for an end to the high cost of living, for the future of the children.

The youth contingents, spearheaded by the Labor Youth League and students from the high schools and colleges, was a high point. "Peace games, not war games" shouted a baseball team. "Books, not bombs!" roared Columbia, CCNY and Brooklyn College students as they held aloft giant replicas of their "Peace and Friendship Books" calling for negotiations.

★

MARITIME WORKERS, headed by Capt. Hugh Mulzac, heroic skipper of World War II, who is now denied the right to ship, were greeted with cheers from spectators all along the line of march.

There were large contingents of electrical workers, ILGWU workers, clothing workers, furriers, building and construction workers, newspaper workers and too many others to cite here. The garment workers were out in great force and got a big hand from fellow workers as they moved with music and peace slogans through the great garment area.

There were the nationality groups, more of them than ever, uniting for a peaceful world. In gay and colorful costumes and with song, slogan and the word "Peace" in every language came the Hungarian-Americans, the Polish, Finnish, Italian, Ukrainians, Greeks and others. There was a big and spirit-laden march of Moldavia, a national ed contingent of Puerto Ricans. The land workers delegations from West

British Labor Asks No Delay In Big 5 Talks

THE BRITISH Labor Party Executive Committee, in announcing that it will call on the Tory government "to take steps without further delay" for a new Big Four parley on Germany, was undoubtedly reflecting the British people's desire for a peaceful settlement of the German question. It demonstrated, also, the deepening crisis in the ranks of the North Atlantic war alliance over the U. S. Government's insistence that neo-Nazi West German units be incorporated into a European army.

This same dissatisfaction with the policy of West German rearmament which Washington is pursuing in opposition to repeated Soviet proposals for a unified and neutralized Germany was registered also in the Hesse state elections last Sunday.

★

IN THIS West German state, the Adenauer coalition, backing West German rearmament, suffered a decline. The Social Democrats received 38.5 percent of the vote; the ruling coalition got 35.4 percent and Adenauer's own Christian Democrats received 17.8 percent. The Communists, with 4.2 percent, got 4,748 more than the 87,878 votes they polled in 1950.

Attesting to the significance of the rift in the NATO bloc on the German question, the New York Times' correspondent Raymond Daniell reported from London that the Labor Party demand for new Big Four Talks "reflects the widespread dislike of the idea of German rearmament and distrust of the United States policy regarding it."

Daniell added that the decision of the Labor Party executive "set a course similar to that favored by the German Social Democrats and the French Socialists, all of whom appear to be convinced that the U. S. State Department is determined to postpone any conference with the Soviet Union until the European army has been established with German contingents."

Bazaar to Aid Puerto Rico Group

A benefit bazaar to raise funds for a movie projector for Puerto Rican progressive groups will be held this Saturday and Sunday, May 10 and 11 at 315 E. 77 St., Apt. 3H, sponsored by the Committee on Aid to Puerto Rico.

According to spokesmen for the committee, clothing, household articles, jewelry, books, records and novelties will be offered for sale. The bazaar is in answer to the need expressed by peace and workers groups in the United States' Caribbean colony for a projector to enable them to see most of the progressive films now circulating on the mainland. The bazaar will run the nights of both days.

Rally for Peace—ALP Garden Meeting, May 13

MILLIONS MARCHED IN OTHER LANDS

ALL OVER THE WORLD on May Day the voice of millions went up for peace.

In Japan, three million demonstrated. Police attacks on the Tokyo marchers touched off rioting which caused the reported death of two and injuries to hundreds. The pro-war press here tried to twist this into a demonstration of force by the marchers instead of what it actually was, the peoples' refusal to be dragged into any more wars.

In East Berlin over a half million people marched. Moldavia, a national delegation from West

Berlin, calling for peace, the crushing of Nazism and a unified, democratic Germany.

Over a million citizens of Moscow turned out for the day long parade past Lenin's Tomb in Red Square. Premier Stalin and the entire diplomatic corps were on the reviewing stand. The marchers carried slogans which said "We are for peace, and peace for the whole world."

A half million workers, peasants and students took part in a mighty and colorful demonstration for world peace in Peking. Hundreds of thousands marched in Peking.

Smith Bill

(Continued from Page 3)
board of inquiry and for a report by that board."

The Smith bill "requires that an injunction be issued by the court" in contrast to the Taft-Hartley Act, which "leaves the issue of the injunction to the discretion of the court."

Vinson instructed committee counsel to read into the record several letters from corporation and governmental agencies.

Acting Secretary of Labor Ralph Wright said the department was opposed to the measure. Acting Attorney General Philip Perlman declined to comment.

John A. Stephens, vice-president of U. S. Steel, endorsed the measure in principle but complained that it did not get at the "causes" of strikes, which he said was the growing power of labor.

Most committee members who questioned witnesses made it clear they support the bill. An exception was Rep. William Green (D-Pa) who put the author of the measure through a vigorous quiz. Green noted that, while wages could be frozen under the receivership, "nothing happens to profits."

"Is it your idea that profits should be forfeited?" asked Rep. Smith in horror.

"Well, it wouldn't be a bad idea," commented Green.

"I can't agree with you at all," snapped the Virginia congressman.



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Students Meet on Academic Freedom

MADISON, Wisconsin
OVER 200 STUDENTS from more than 35 colleges and universities in all parts of the country participated in a National Student Conference for Academic Freedom, Equality and Peace here April 25, 26, and 27.

Keynote of the conference was struck in the report of the sponsoring committee and delivered by Clarence Jones, Negro student leader from Columbia University. Mr. Jones said the conference was a response to the many fights being carried out by students in defense of their education; that the main task of the conference was to work that program and those actions around which all students could unite to defend "the integrity of education." He called on all those present at the conference to put aside their ideological and political differences, to reject censorship and name calling and to work for unity.

Conference participants came from such far flung states as Colorado, Tennessee, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts etc. Among the delegates were presidents of Student Government, leaders of peace committees, representatives of religious student groups, heads of various student political and social action groups, social and cultural leaders, athletes, newspaper editors, leaders of academic freedom and civil liberties groups, etc.

FOLLOWING the sponsor's report students described the problems they faced on the campus. One student from the University of Michigan told of an attempt being made by the administration to discipline, possibly expel, some 30 students because they attended an off campus dinner at which a leader of the Civil Rights Congress spoke on the question of genocide. Another student, the first to be admitted to the class-

rooms at the University of Oklahoma, described the experiences of the fight against segregation. He told how he remained in town to fight for his rights to be admitted to the school despite an order to leave under conditions where knowledge of his presence might have meant death for him.

Several students participated in a forum entitled "Pathway to Peace" in which the points of view of various groups were presented. During the course of this discussion Halsted Holman, vice president of the International Union of Students and former president of the Association of Internes and Medical Students, presented suggestions for a program of international student exchange on a scientific cultural, sports and educational level through which students could make a unique "contribution to the development of international friendship and peace."

GUEST SPEAKERS at the conference were Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, eminent Negro scholar and Dr. Lucius Porter, former missionary teacher at Beloit College. Dr. DuBois contrasted the stifling atmosphere on the campus today with the liberal atmosphere that prevailed when he was a student. He called for students to have a right to examine and study the important developments now taking place in socialist lands without fear. Mr. Porter presented a three-fold program for peace: understanding the "other side" point of view, building the UN, and understanding the social significance of the great upheavals in the Far East.

Saturday evening was devoted to workshop panels on Academic Freedom, Equality and Peace. The panels worked to develop a program on which all could agree. The panel on academic freedom defined academic freedom as including "the right of student and professor to think critically, discuss exhaustively, research thoroughly, hear divergent opinions from their true sources, draw conclusions freely from the facts gathered and associate peacefully without intimidation or interference of any kind." The panel also called for students to unite in defense of the Bill of Rights.

THE CONFERENCE concluded with the adoption of the resolutions presented from the workshops and the election of the continuations committee. Resolutions were adopted calling for the admission of "Negro students on an equal basis on all levels of education. Now!" Resolutions were also passed calling for peace through negotiations and for the development of international-student exchange.

Commenting on the conference Mr. Clarence Jones who together with Mr. Everett Mendelson of Antioch was elected co-chairman of the continuations committee stated: "I believe that this conference was a very important step in the development of student unity for Academic Freedom, equality and peace. Our continu-

on the SCORE BOARD

By Lester Rodney

About the Texas League's Negro Star . . .

THERE'S QUITE a story down in the Texas League, where Dave Hoskins, the first Negro in the loop's history, is creating a sensation with the Dallas team. We hope to get more detailed and inside information soon. In the meanwhile, this much is in the records:

Hoskins has pitched three games and won them all, beating Tulsa 4-2, Oklahoma City 5-0 and Houston 9-2. He seems to be a hitter as well, having rapped out 3, 4 and 2 hits, respectively.

Big crowds have turned out to see him pitch each time he was scheduled, with Negro fans predominant but many more white fans than usual too. When he pitched at Houston, an overflow crowd of 11,031 jammed its way into the park, with an estimated 8,000 Negro fans.

The cities in the Texas League include Dallas, Fort Worth, Beaumont, Houston, San Antonio, Oklahoma City and Tulsa of Oklahoma and Shreveport, La. Dallas, under new ownership, joined the Cleveland farm system this year, Cleveland General Manager Hank Greenberg switching from Oklahoma City, the former Indian farm.

It could be that postwar sports developments in Dallas had something to do with its becoming the first city in the Texas loop to introduce democracy on the diamond. Dallas is the home of the Cotton Bowl New Years Day football game. In 1947 history of a sort was made when the Southern Methodist University team of Dallas, Southwest Conference football champs, voted as host team to invite unbeaten Penn State as its opponent. This was a conscious vote by the SMU players not only for the best team available, but for a breakthrough on the traditional southern Bowl game selections of lily-white teams. The New Orleans Sugar Bowl Committee had earlier "invited" Penn State on condition that it leave its two Negro players behind, an "invitation" which the Penn State of course angrily declined.

The SMU-Penn State game wound up in an exciting, well played 13-13 tie.

In addition to this transitory breakthrough, which depended on SMU winning and its team of that year voting for a democratic opponent, a combination which has not repeated since in the Cotton Bowl, there is now the fact that Dallas has replaced the New York Yanks in the pro football circuit and will field a team including Buddy Young, George Taliefero and Sherm Howard, as well as being hosts to the Cleveland Browns, New York Giants, Los Angeles Rams and Detroit Lions, all of which are democratic teams.

Another thought on Hoskins' debut: Anybody good enough to step into the Texas League, a highly rated Class AA League (Gil McDougald, for example, came right from Beaumont to the Yanks) and win the way Hoskins is winning, must have known that he could have made the minor league grade in one of the northern leagues, where he wouldn't be a lone trail blazer. This seems like a conscious undertaking by a ballplayer of Hoskins' apparent caliber.

At the moment we know little more than the scores we cited and the Houston crowd figure culled from the "Sporting News." For a hint of some of the flesh and blood of this dramatic and meaningful story, there is this paragraph from an AP dispatch: "When Hoskins pitches, the Dallas team appears to work harder for victory than behind any other hurler. The Eagles make those impossible plays backing him up. He seems to rate highly with everybody." We will find out more and pass it along.

tions committee will seek to carry students to hold such conferences out its activities in cooperation and project such activities with all other student groups who in whole or in part share our views." He concluded by stating that the conference was one of the many steps in the direction of uniting the student community and expressed his hope that the conference would stimulate many other

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Calif. U. Student Runs for Assembly On Demo, Progressive Tickets

By HELEN EDELMAN

BERKELEY, Calif.

There are a good many reasons why a young woman student at the University of California should be running for the state assembly in Berkeley's 18th assembly district, and Zoe Borkowski—who is running on the Democratic and Independent Progressive party tickets—can tell you most of them.

One of the most important is Thomas W. Caldecott, the incumbent assemblyman and only other candidate, who has been in office since 1946, and in that time has chalked up an almost consistently reactionary voting record.

But another—of equal importance—is Miss Borkowski's belief in the need for youth representation in Sacramento.

Youth in Berkeley are uneasy about the political situation, she explained. They're worried about military training and war and they're willing to speak for peace.

"Since I agreed to run," she observes, "a number of students have come up to me or friends of mine on campus and offered to work in my campaign."

THE DIFFERENCE . . .

Miss Borkowski and Caldecott are complete opposites as candidates, both personally and in the way they view the issues.

Caldecott is a back-slapping type attorney in his forties, with a pedigreed background in Berke-



ZOE BORKOWSKI

ley's upper-class community. His father was mayor of Berkeley and a member of the Alameda county board of supervisors.

Twenty-four year old Miss Borkowski is an energetic, healthy-looking blonde, and a graduate in social welfare. Born and raised in Oakland, she is a former president of the University Student Cooperative Assn., and a member of the campus chapter of the Nati. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the Young Women's Christian Assn.

Caldecott is most recently known as sponsor at the 1951 session of a bill to legalize wire tapping in California. He has supported virtually all "loyalty" oath legislation, is opposed to a Fair Employment Practices Act, and voted against lowering voting age from

21 to 18 years.

Caldecott not only voted for bills that gerrymandered California's congressional and assembly districts, but was instrumental in revising his own district to remove working class and minority areas in Codornices and South Berkeley.

PEACE AN ISSUE

"Peace through five power negotiations," on the other hand, is the first point in Miss Borkowski's platform. "I'm also campaigning for youth representation in the assembly and for representation of Negro and minority people," she continued.

Miss Borkowski supports FEPC and an end to discrimination in public housing. She advocates a broader community welfare program, including liberalized aid to compensation benefits, extension of child care centers, and a hot lunch program in the schools.

Liberalization of apprenticeship, an issue of particular concern to young workers, is an important part of her labor platform, along with FEPC and an end to Taft-Hartley and similar legislation.

"As a student the right to academic freedom is, of course, in my platform," she adds. "I'm against the Levering Act and all 'loyalty' oath measures."

Finally there's support of the 18 year old vote and opposition to UMT.

3rd Party Need Now Greater Than When FDR Urged It, Says PP Head

Eimer A. Benson, chairman of the Progressive Party, yesterday hailed as "prophetic justification" the revelation of Judge Samuel Rosenman that the late President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie saw the need in 1944 of forming a new political party uniting liberal elements in the two old parties.

Benson said that events since the deaths of Willkie and Roosevelt made even more necessary the building of a new party devoted to Roosevelt's and Willkie's ideas of one world living at peace.

"The Rosenman statement," said Benson, "proves that the Progressive Party and not the old, corrupted, back parties inherited the mantle of Roosevelt and Willkie. Can anyone seriously mention the names of such pygmy partisans

as Russell, Kefauver, Kerr, Eisenhower, Taft or Harriman in the same breath with these two great American leaders?

"Roosevelt and Willkie shared common ideals that have been buried by their successors in the Democratic and Republican parties. They wanted one world living at peace; they issued no ultimatums' either to sovereign nations or the colonial peoples or their own peoples; they looked to an era of full employment in a world at peace; they wanted civil rights for all minorities.

"Willkie was an exponent of real free speech, as he demonstrated in the Schneiderman case where he defended the rights of all, through his defense of a Communist, not the phony free speech issue raised by the press today to

preserve property rights.

"The Republican and Democratic parties today have brought war closer, divided the world, dragged down living standards with wasteful armaments, hobbled labor, threaten a depression, imperiled free speech, and betrayed the promise of civil rights to the Negro people.

"We in the Progressive Party set out in 1948 to build the new party Roosevelt and Willkie felt necessary to uphold their ideals. We are continuing our fight in 1952 with Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass as our candidates—the only fight that is being carried on to carry forward the ideals of one world at peace which are associated with the names of Roosevelt and Willkie."

Hugh Wing, project manager, was stopped from answering any questions either, except that he had received a notice of eviction. Wing told newspapers recently he and police had had Allan's residence under surveillance for five years and never found any basis for eviction, as Allan paid his rent on time, got along with neighbors and kept his place clean.

The reason behind the eviction order was that Allan as editor of the Michigan edition of The Worker and reporter for the Daily Worker has tirelessly exposed the City Hall gang of reactionaries. The gagging of attorney Probe and witnesses was to prevent the story of City Hall reaction from being aired.

He refused to allow Allan's attorney, Ben Probe, to ascertain from Mark Hurley, housing authority employee, why Allan had not been served with an eviction notice for 5½ years. Hurley, in a statement to newspapers during the time of Allan's first eviction order on April 5, declared that Allan was "an impeccable tenant." He also said that he didn't know how they could evict Allan because Federal law, restricting evictions on discriminatory grounds.

The case will be appealed to a higher court. Allan has to post a bond of \$414, the equivalent of nine months rent to appeal.

New Jersey SHOP TALK



Unionists to map action for repeal of anti-labor legislation

Spokesmen for more than 100,000 workers in six states will meet Saturday at the United Electrical Worker's Seaboard Legislative Conference. Coming from Jersey, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut, some 300 delegates will map out joint action to repeal the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran laws, to press for a strong Fair Employment Practices Act and to wipe off the books the Defense Production Act.

The UE's from Districts 1, 2, 3 and 4, will hear a roundup report from Russ Nixon, UE Washington representative, summation by president Albert Fitzgerald. Chairman will be District 4 president James McLeish.

TEACHERS WANT RAISE

An "epidemic" swept Bayonne's school system clean of teachers last week, when 317 teachers reported sick, after they were denied a pay raise. Chairman of their salary committee, Theodore Racier, said the stoppage of 70 percent of the city's teachers was spontaneous, and that they were sick — "sick with disgust at the runaround."

WIN 17-CENT BOOST

A healthy 17.1c raise was negotiated by UE Local 409 workers at the Kramer Trenton plant a dime in cash, the rest "fringe" benefits. . . . Two Jersey refineries were struck in the national oil workers' walkout. At Sinclair Oil Co. bulk storage plant, 450 went out on strike, and 400 more walked out at Cities Service refinery, both in Linden.

PARK WORKERS OUT

Park maintenance workers in Elizabeth, on strike for more pay, are handing out leaflets charging that the Union County Park Commission refuses to negotiate. They are members of Local 426, AFL State, County and Municipal Employees.

GE LAYOFF

Layoff of 80 workers at Trenton's General Electric plant, due in late May, can be traced to this item tucked in a corner of the Wall St. Journal: "Washing Machine Sales Off 35.7 percent since March, '51." . . . Even before lay-

off was announced, monthly reports state showed an employment drop of 400 in the Trenton area.

ASK RECOGNITION

Custodians in Montclair schools have asked the Board of Education to recognize their union, Local 345, AFL Building Employees. And they may have started a mass drive to unionize Town Hall: representatives from almost every city department turned out at a recent local meeting.

A two-day walkout by 285 workers at U. S. Rubber Co. in Passaic ended over the weekend, when the company agreed to negotiate with Local 217, CIO United Rubber Workers, on the question of docking the workers for time lost through machine breakdowns.

AIRCRAFT WORKERS WIN

Curtiss-Wright aircraft engineers and salaried workers won a 12c raise, retroactive to November, 1951, workers an 11c raise that goes back to February, 1952, under a Wage Stabilization Board recommendation. The workers, who struck at the Wood-Ridge plant last winter, have waited a long time . . .

"Handing out free cigarettes and candy" is the way one Assemblyman pushed through a bill through the State House fixing a minimum price for cigarettes, according to CIO president Carl Holderman. The lawmaker, Smith of Cape May, happens to be a wholesale tobacco merchant. CIO is asking Gov. Driscoll to veto the holdup.

If skilled construction workers don't get healthy wage boosts, building will stop throughout north Jersey. In Bergen County, carpenters want a 15 percent raise, bricklayers 11 percent, and laborers a 7 percent wage raise. Their two-year contract expired this week, and they'll strike if negotiations break down.

In Essex, ironworkers won a 20 percent wage boost, plus a 10-cent bonus instead of paid holidays. Other building-trades workers got a 15-cent raise, including carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, masons and laborers.

Plumbers in Essex, whose strike halted work on Newark housing projects, have turned down a 15-cent offer. Steam-fitters are asking for an 11 percent increase.

Unionists Hear Reports on Conditions in Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

we broached the question. Then they got angry. They said they didn't exist. When we continued to press the point, they took us up in plane for a radius of 50 miles around Kiev, where the AFL map showed a large group of camps. There were none there. I'm something of an expert, you know, I had occasion to know prisoner of war camps well."

"Reconstruction is going on at a tremendous pace. They're busy with soil reclamation and building factories for consumer goods. Skyscrapers universities are going up. This proves to me that they can't be in an armaments race."

"After Russia," he said, "I have no reason to fear war."

Both speakers said they made the trip to see for themselves. They reported they were able to speak to people freely and did not go on guided tours. When they finished, the shop workers in the audience pried them with questions. When the session broke up, it was nearly midnight. But many workers stayed on to fill out request cards for the speakers for union meetings and houseparties.

"WE TOOK the AFL map of slave labor camps in the Soviet Union with us. At first, the officials we spoke to, laughed when



HALLINAN

Prison Chiefs Bar Interview With Hallinan

SEATTLE, Wash.—Vincent Hallinan, Progressive party candidate for President, has been assigned to the farm of the McNeil Island federal penitentiary, authorities here stated.

A request to interview Hallinan, either in prison or by mail, has been denied by Warden F. T. Wilkinson.

Order Eviction Of Worker'Aide From Home

DETROIT, Mich.—William Allan, Daily Worker correspondent; his wife Stephen and their three children aged 8, 4 and 1 were ordered evicted by a jury here in three minutes after the judge had directed it to do so.

The judge, Arthur Sempliner, told the jury the "only issue" was whether Allan had been correctly served with an eviction notice.

He refused to allow Allan's attorney, Ben Probe, to ascertain from Mark Hurley, housing authority employee, why Allan had not been served with an eviction notice for 5½ years. Hurley, in a statement to newspapers during the time of Allan's first eviction order on April 5, declared that Allan was "an impeccable tenant." He also said that he didn't know how they could evict Allan because Federal law, restricting evictions on discriminatory grounds.

The case will be appealed to a higher court. Allan has to post a bond of \$414, the equivalent of nine months rent to appeal.

ALP Garden Rally Tuesday to Back Peace Candidates

See Story on Magazine Section Page 1

The Worker

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In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Striking oil workers take over the picketing of the drawbridge over the Indiana Harbor Canal at East Chicago. It was this drawbridge which steel workers held and barred passage of the steel carrier E. J. Block to the Great Lakes. —Story on Page 6



Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

The NEW Smith Bill

George Morris writes of the anti-labor legislation by the author of the Smith Act under which progressives are being jailed today. See his column — The World of Labor.

Terror in the Philippines

The story of imperialist exploitation of the Pacific islands... and the reactionary puppet rule of the Quirino regime.

West Berlin Today

Visit the 'show window of the West' said the card dropped by an Airforce helicopter. The writer did just that.

A Mighty 16-Year-Old

The American Labor Party marks its anniversary by firing the opening gun in the presidential campaign with a meeting at New York's Madison Square Garden.

Also Columns And Features

on sports, movies, books
and vital topics

IN THE MAGAZINE

Bare Plot to Bust Unions as Strikes Spread

— See Page 3 —

To Place Peace Issue Before All '52 Party Conventions

THE QUESTION OF PEACE will be projected into the 1952 presidential campaign, the American Peace Crusade said this week. A peace plank will be submitted to the convention of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive Party conventions for incorporation into the platforms. A special enlarged National Committee meeting of the APC will be held in early June to draft the plank. Throughout the land local peace councils are starting to discuss their ideas of what such a peace plank should contain, in many cases linking in specific local, state, city and farm issues for their own Congressional incumbents and candidates to answer.

In addition to this historic peace plank, which will bring the central concern of all the American people right to the major conventions from the people for the first time, the APC is emphasizing the all-round peace program decided at the great Delegates Assembly to Washington, a program centered around the campaign for peace in Korea now and peace pact

negotiations between the five major powers.

THIS PROGRAM calls for the following:

• Peace in Korea... no third year of the war.

• Dedication of the period from now until June 26, the anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, to obtaining additional hundreds of thousands of signatures for peaceful negotiations, in other words, a return to the original principles on which the UN was founded, agreement for peace between the US, USSR, Britain, France and China. (One half million signatures were presented to the Congressmen and Senators at Washington.)

• A halt to the re-armament of Germany and a four power conference on Germany.

• An end to the suppression of the growing struggle of colonial peoples for self-government.

THE PROGRAM also includes

special Mother's Day activity this Sunday for peace, taking different forms in different localities. In New York, Mother's Day cards for peace addressed to President Truman are getting virtually a 100 percent response.

While there has been no indication of what the Peace Plank will contain, there seem grounds for speculation that the overwhelming cry for immediate peace in Korea and for going on record for peaceful negotiations will be part of it. The dramatic Peace Initiative of GIs, and its possibilities for other states, may well be dealt with. Local peace groups in many cases are stressing the defeat of the high military budget as unnecessary and ruinous to the people's already shrinking living standards.

Such clear cut, simple and obviously popular measures, already confirmed by polls as being the concern of the overwhelming majority of the people, will be very hard for the parties to tick in their pre-election conventions.

Big Drive Opened for More Housing

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

THE RIGHT TO LIVE indecency and comfort is just about next to eating clean wholesome food in the things all human beings want and need most. And hence the conference on "Housing Today and Tomorrow" attracted one of the most diversified group of New Yorkers ever to come together for a common purpose.

The critical housing situation facing most New Yorkers is not now and has never been a secret. And the old tendency of many to accept the over-crowding forced by profit-hungry real estate interests alone with "death and taxes" is rapidly disappearing as the population increased and existing housing crumbles from old age.

MINISTERS like the Right Rev. Boris R. Burden, St. Marks Orthodox Catholic Church; Rev. Hermano I. Perez, Spanish Presbyterian Church; The Rev. Bishop H. R. Hernandez, Church of Holy Apostles Greek Catholic Church; Rev. Charles Melano, Grace Methodist Church; Rev. Annie Johnson, Council of Bapt'ist Churches; and the Rev. Jerry McGowan, Rocky Mountain Bapt'ist Church, were there discussing with others of many faiths and convictions just what the people can do to win more housing.

The chairman of the conference was Rev. Perez, militant leader in the Puerto Rican community, who has raised an insistent voice against the fiendish rent gouging of his people as well as Negroes throughout New York City.

THE PANEL of Discrimination in Housing had as discussion leader Mrs. Raphael Hendrix, heroine of the struggle for the right of Negroes to live in Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Stuyvesant Town. Here also was the noted artist Edward Strickland, now engaged in a struggle for the right to live in lily-white Knickerbocker Village.

"It is a great moral battle going on there, and elsewhere the right of Negroes to live is denied," the young artist declared.

Here the proposal for new luxury projects in the heart of working class districts like Harlem and the Upper West Side were roundly denounced and exposed as in fact creating more ghettos since the Negroes and Puerto Ricans living in this area cannot possibly pay the exorbitant rents to be charged—and faced with the white supremacy bars against them in other neighborhoods will be forced back into Jim Crow ghettos where (continued on Back Page)

Pentagon, White House Stall Korea Settlement

— See story on page 2, Editorial on page 5 —

SETTLEMENT IN KOREA AGAIN STALLED BY U. S. MILITARISTS

By JOHN PITTMAN

LAST TUESDAY'S breakdown of the Panmunjom truce negotiations again served notice on the American people that they will not obtain a settlement in the Far East unless they themselves intervene and impose it.

On Wednesday President Truman, Secretary Acheson, General Ridgway and Deputy Secretary of Defense William C. Foster tried to explain to the American people why the Washington government sabotaged the negotiations. Truman backed Ridgway's "last offer," insisted on its "fairness." But the peoples of the world will hardly believe that concern for the 100,000 Korean and Chinese prisoners is genuine when it comes from men who gave the order to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, who ordered the wholesale massacre by napalm and demolition bombs of millions of Korean men, women and children, and who have ordered germ-carrying insects to be dropped on the soil of Korea and Northeast China.

The breakdown was attributed by the Washington Government to the Korean-Chinese negotiators' rejection of Washington's "last" truce offer. According to Tokyo reports, the "package" truce offer would have agreed to the Korean-Chinese rehabilitation of military airfields in Northern Korea on condition that the Koreans and Chinese accept Washington's terms of eliminating the Soviet Union as a member of neutral inspection teams and of retaining about 100,000 war prisoners and interned civilians, on the ground that they refuse repatriation.

TO THESE CONDITIONS, the Koreans and Chinese have repeatedly replied as follows:

(1) The issue of rehabilitating military airfields is an attempt of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people. The North Korean Government cannot permit any such interference.

(2) The Soviet Union is a neutral power, a great power bordering on Korea with vital interests at stake in peace in the Far East, and must be included on an inspection commission which is to see that the terms of the armistice are observed.

(3) The issue of "voluntary" repatriation is a violation of the Geneva Convention, signed by all countries as recently as 1949, which requires the repatriation of all prisoners of war. By raising this issue, the United States seeks to obtain for Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek an army of slave laborers and cannon fodder. And in order to obtain war prisoners' statements of unwillingness to be repatriated, the United States has used not only bribes but has deliberately persecuted those who refuse, as at the infamous Kōje Island prison camps.

BUT IN ADDITION to rejecting the terms which the U. S. negotiators refused to modify, the Koreans and Chinese warned that the continued refusal of the Washington militarists to budge from their position was a maneuver to prepare for extending the war in Asia. Chou En-lai, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, charged that the Japanese militarists, in partnership with the American militarists, are planning to invade the Chinese mainland. He saw the separate treaty between the Yoshida regime and the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Formosa as a compact to partition China.

The Chinese Foreign Minister's warning comes after a big propaganda campaign waged by the U. S. State Department which is the best the American militarists calculated to sow hatred for the could offer. Maybe the American Chinese among the people of the people can do better.

Makes on-the-spot investigation of germ war against China



Dr. James G. Endicott (above, center, with Chinese scientists at Mukden) attested to the use of germ warfare by the U. S. Air Force after his on-the-spot investigation. In a statement made at Peking, Dr. Endicott said: "From my inquiries and the evidence I have seen as well as from the investigation I have conducted on the spot, it is fully proven that the U. S. Government is carrying out germ warfare on China's territory. . . . As in the United States, there are agencies in Canada engaged in U. S. germ warfare preparations. So far as I know, there is a big plant in Alberta Province, Canada, which turns out on a large scale infected insects harmful to men, animals and crops. The head of this organization, Dr. Solandt, in an article in the Montreal Standard, openly declared: 'The future of death on a mass scale is very bright.' This shows that these people are entirely devoid of humanitarianism."

One Word Stood Out: 'Peace!'

NEW YORK'S MAY FIRST WAS A DAY TO REMEMBER

WHAT KIND of May Day demonstration would the nation's largest city have in 1952? Was it true that the people's desire for peace had grown steadily stronger and clearer, that more and more they were ready to speak out for peace in Korea and negotiations between the great powers for an end to the nightmare of atomic war?

Tens of thousands of New York workers, mothers and youth streaming endlessly 16 abreast through the bright sunshine to the cheers of a packed Union Square gave the answer. It was a much bigger parade than the year before! And despite isolated acts of hoodlumism, it was by all odds the most orderly of recent parades. Carried in a thousand ways by the Negro and white marchers, the message of peace, sanity and brotherhood, of an end to war-profiteering corruption and witchhunts, made a visible and powerful impression on the throngs behind the wooden "horses" watching down the Eighth

United States, and to confuse the issues of the Panmunjom negotiations.

BUT THE WASHINGTON government still refuses to allow an impartial, responsible investigation by an authoritative international body in Korea and Northwest China. Washington has trotted out its stooge World Health Organization, headed by a Canadian scientist who himself has participated in the Canadian government's bacteriological warfare preparations, and its hand-picked body of Swiss "experts" known as the International Committee of the Red Cross, and has proposed that these bodies conduct an investigation! Of course, the Chinese and Koreans refuse to allow agents from these two espionage organizations into their territories.

At week's end, the American militarists seemed wholly indifferent to the growing clamor of the American people for peace in Korea. Gen. Ridgway, who left to head the Washington-dominated

NATO Army in Western Europe, declared the "package deal" was

over. The youth contingents, spearheaded by the Labor Youth League and students from the high schools and colleges, was a high point. "Peace games, not war games" shouted a baseball team. "Books, not bombs" roared Columbia, CCNY and Brooklyn College students as they held aloft giant replicas of their "Peace and Friendship Books" calling for negotiations.

MARITIME WORKERS, headed by Capt. Hugh Mulzac, heroic skipper of World War II, who is now denied the right to ship, were greeted with cheers from spectators all along the line of march.

There were large contingents of electrical workers, ILGWU workers, clothing workers, furriers, building and construction workers, newspaper workers and too many others to cite here. The garment workers were out in great force and got a big hand from fellow workers as they moved with music and peace slogans through the great garment area.

There were the nationality groups, more of them than ever, uniting for a peaceful world. In gay and colorful costumes and with song, slogan and the word "Peace" in every language came the Hungarian-Americans, the Polish, Finnish, Italian, Ukrainians, Greeks and others. There was a big and spirited contingent of Puerto Ricans. The and workers delegations from West

British Labor Asks No Delay In Big 5 Talks

THE BRITISH Labor Party Executive Committee, in announcing that it will call on the Tory government "to take steps without further delay" for a new Big Four parley on Germany, was undoubtedly reflecting the British people's desire for a peaceful settlement of the German question. It demonstrated, also, the deepening crisis in the ranks of the North Atlantic war alliance over the U. S. Government's insistence that neo-Nazi West German units be incorporated into a European army.

This same dissatisfaction with the policy of West German rearmament which Washington is pursuing in opposition to repeated Soviet proposals for a unified and neutralized Germany was registered also in the Hesse state elections last Sunday.

IN THIS West German state, the Adenauer coalition, backing West German rearmament, suffered a decline. The Social Democrats received 38.5 percent of the vote; the ruling coalition got 35.4 percent and Adenauer's own Christian Democrats received 17.8 percent. The Communists, with 4.2 percent, got 4,746 more than the 87,878 votes they polled in 1950.

Attesting to the significance of the rift in the NATO bloc on the German solution, the New York Times' correspondent Raymond Daniell reported from London that the Labor Party demand for new Big Four Talks "reflects the widespread dislike of the idea of German rearmament and distrust of the United States policy regarding it."

Daniell added that the decision of the Labor Party executive "set a course similar to that favored by the German Social Democrats and the French Socialists, all of whom appear to be convinced that the U. S. State Department is determined to postpone any conference with the Soviet Union until the European army has been established with German contingents."

Bazaar to Aid Puerto Rico Group

A benefit bazaar to raise funds for a movie projector for Puerto Rican progressive groups will be held this Saturday and Sunday, May 10 and 11 at 315 E. 77 St., Apt. 3H, sponsored by the Committee on Aid to Puerto Rico.

According to spokesmen for the committee, clothing, household articles, jewelry, books, records and novelties will be offered for sale. The bazaar is in answer to the need expressed by peace and workers groups in the United States' Caribbean colony for a projector to enable them to see most of the progressive films now circulating on the mainland. The bazaar will run the nights of both days.

Rally for Peace—ALP Garden Meeting, May 13.

MILLIONS MARCHED IN OTHER LANDS

ALL OVER THE WORLD on May Day the voice of millions went up for peace.

In Japan, three million demonstrated. Police attacks on the Tokyo marchers touched off rioting which caused the reported death of two and injuries to hundreds. The pro-war press here tried to twist this into a demonstration of force by the marchers instead of what it actually was, the people's refusal to be dragged into any more wars.

In East Berlin over a half million marched, including cultural delegations from West

Berlin, calling for peace, the crushing of Nazism and a unified, democratic Germany.

Over a million citizens of Moscow turned out for the day long parade past Lenin's Tomb in Red Square. Premier Stalin and the entire diplomatic corps were on the reviewing stand. The marchers carried slogans which said "We are for peace, and peace for the whole world."

A half million workers, peasants and students took part in a mighty and colorful demonstration for world peace in Tokyo. Hundreds of thousands marched in Paris.

Smith Bill

(Continued from Page 3)

board of inquiry and for a report by that board."

The Smith bill "requires that an injunction be issued by the court" in contrast to the Taft-Hartley Act, which "leaves the issue of the injunction to the discretion of the court."

Vinson instructed committee counsel to read into the record several letters from corporation and governmental agencies.

Acting Secretary of Labor Ralph Wright said the department was opposed to the measure. Acting Attorney General Philip Perlman declined to comment.

John A. Stephens, vice-president of U. S. Steel, endorsed the measure in principle but complained that it did not get at the "causes" of strikes, which he said was the growing power of labor.

Most committee members who questioned witnesses made it clear they support the bill. An exception was Rep. William Green (D-Pa) who put the author of the measure through a vigorous quiz. Green noted that, while wages could be frozen under the receivership, "nothing happens to profits."

"Is it your idea that profits should be forfeited?" asked Rep. Smith in horror.

"Well, it wouldn't be a bad idea," commented Green.

"I can't agree with you at all," snapped the Virginia congressman.



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Students Meet on Academic Freedom

MADISON, Wisconsin

OVER 200 STUDENTS from more than 35 colleges and universities in all parts of the country participated in a National Student Conference for Academic Freedom, Equality and Peace here April 25, 26, and 27.

Keynote of the conference was struck in the report of the sponsoring committee and delivered by Clarence Jones, Negro student leader from Columbia University. Mr. Jones said the conference was a response to the many fights being carried out by students in defense of their education; that the main task of the conference was to work that program and those actions around which all students could unite to defend "the integrity of education." He called on all those present at the conference to put aside their ideological and political differences, to reject censorship and name calling and to work for unity.

Conference participants came from such far flung states as Colorado, Tennessee, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts etc. Among the delegates were presidents of Student Government, leaders of peace committees, representatives of religious student groups, heads of various student political and social action groups, social and cultural leaders, athletes, newspaper editors, leaders of academic freedom and civil liberties groups, etc.

FOLLOWING the sponsor's report students described the problems they faced on the campus. One student from the University of Michigan told of an attempt being made by the administration to discipline, possibly expel, some 30 students because they attended an off campus dinner at which a leader of the Civil Rights Congress spoke on the question of genocide. Another student, the first to be admitted to the class-

rooms at the University of Oklahoma, described the experiences of the fight against segregation. He told how he remained in town to fight for his rights to be admitted to the school despite an order to leave under conditions where knowledge of his presence might have meant death for him.

Several students participated in a forum entitled "Pathway to Peace" in which the points of view of various groups were presented. During the course of this discussion Halsted Holman, vice president of the International Union of Students and former president of the Association of Internes and Medical Students, presented suggestions for a program of international student exchange on a scientific cultural, sports and educational level through which students could make a unique "contribution to the development of international friendship and peace."

GUEST SPEAKERS at the conference were Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, eminent Negro scholar and Dr. Lucius Porter, former missionary teacher at Beloit College. Dr. DuBois contrasted the stifling atmosphere on the campus today with the liberal atmosphere that prevailed when he was a student. He called for students to have a right to examine and study the important developments now taking place in socialist lands without fear. Dr. Porter presented a three-fold program for peace: understanding the "other side" point of view, building the UN, and understanding the social significance of the great upheavals in the Far East.

Saturday evening was devoted to workshop panels on Academic Freedom, Equality and Peace. The panels worked to develop a program on which all could agree. The panel on academic freedom defined academic freedom as including "the right of student and professor to think critically, discuss exhaustively, research thoroughly, hear divergent opinions from their true sources, draw conclusions freely from the facts gathered and associate peacefully without intimidation or interference of any kind." The panel also called for students to unite in defense of the Bill of Rights.

THE CONFERENCE concluded with the adoption of the resolutions presented from the workshops and the election of the continuations committee. Resolutions were adopted calling for the admission of "Negro students on an equal basis on all levels of education. Now!" Resolutions were also passed calling for peace through negotiations and for the development of international student exchange.

Commenting on the conference Mr. Clarence Jones who together with Mr. Everett Mendelson of Antioch was elected co-chairman of the continuations committee stated: "I believe that this conference was a very important step in the development of student unity for Academic Freedom, equality and peace. Our continu-

on the SCORE BOARD

By Lester Rodney

About the Texas League's Negro Star . . .

THERE'S QUITE a story down in the Texas League, where Dave Hoskins, the first Negro in the loop's history, is creating a sensation with the Dallas team. We hope to get more detailed and inside information soon. In the meanwhile, this much is in the records:

Hoskins has pitched three games and won them all, beating Tulsa 4-2, Oklahoma City 5-0 and Houston 9-2. He seems to be a hitter as well, having rapped out 3, 4 and 2 hits, respectively.

Big crowds have turned out to see him pitch each time he was scheduled, with Negro fans predominant but many more white fans than usual too. When he pitched at Houston, an overflow crowd of 11,031 jammed its way into the park, with an estimated 6,000 Negro fans.

The cities in the Texas League include Dallas, Fort Worth, Beaumont, Houston, San Antonio, Oklahoma City and Tulsa of Oklahoma and Shreveport, La. Dallas, under new ownership, joined the Cleveland farm system this year. Cleveland General Manager Hank Greenberg switching from Oklahoma City, the former Indian farm.

It could be that postwar sports developments in Dallas had something to do with its becoming the first city in the Texas loop to introduce democracy on the diamond. Dallas is the home of the Cotton Bowl New Years Day football game. In 1947 history of a sort was made when the Southern Methodist University team of Dallas, Southwest Conference football champs, voted as host team to invite unbeaten Penn State as its opponent. This was a conscious vote by the SMU players not only for the best team available, but for a breakthrough on the traditional southern Bowl game selections of lily-white teams. The New Orleans Sugar Bowl Committee had earlier "invited" Penn State on condition that it leave its two Negro players behind, an "invitation" which the Penn State of course angrily declined.

The SMU-Penn State game wound up in an exciting, well played 13-13 tie.

In addition to this transitory breakthrough, which depended on SMU winning and its team of that year voting for a democratic opponent, a combination which has not repeated since in the Cotton Bowl, there is now the fact that Dallas has replaced the New York Yanks in the pro football circuit and will field a team including Buddy Young, George Taliero and Sherm Howard, as well as being hosts to the Cleveland Browns, New York Giants, Los Angeles Rams and Detroit Lions, all of which are democratic teams.

Another thought on Hoskins' debut: Anybody good enough to step into the Texas League, a highly rated Class AA League (Gil McDougald, for example, came right from Beaumont to the Yanks) and win the way Hoskins is winning, must have known that he could have made the minor league grade in one of the northern leagues, where he wouldn't be a lone trail blazer. This seems like a conscious undertaking by a ballplayer of Hoskins' apparent caliber.

At the moment we know little more than the scores we cited and the Houston crowd figure culled from the *Sporting News* brief roundup of Texas League activities. We'll try to get much more information and put some flesh and blood on this highly dramatic and meaningful baseball story.

At the moment we only know the box scores, and Houston crowd figure culled from the *Sporting News*. For a hint of some of the flesh and blood of this dramatic and meaningful story, there is this paragraph from an AP dispatch: "When Hoskins pitches, the Dallas team appears to work harder for victory than behind any other hurler. The Eagles make those 'impossible' plays backing him up. He seems to rate highly with everybody." We will find out more and pass it along.

tions committee will seek to carry students to hold such conferences out its activities in cooperation and project such activities.

with all other student groups who in whole or in part share our views.

He concluded by stating that the conference was one of the many steps in the direction of uniting the student community and expressed his hope that the conference would stimulate many other

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Soviet-China Trade Would Mean Jobs for Laid-Off Seamen

By ART SHIELDS

THIS is a hungry Spring season for many American seamen. More than 10,000 sailors, firemen, cooks and stewards, marine engineers, radio operators, masters and mates have lost their jobs on American ships since March 15.

More than 300 ships have been tied up in the "bone yards" up the Hudson and elsewhere. The number grows daily with the decline in international trade. Coal and grain ships are hit hardest.

The Korean war, which National Maritime Union President

Joseph Curran so warmly embraced is no longer averting a lightning speed. The waterfront was booming last January, when the government was begging ex-seamen to ship out again. At that time Europe was still buying lots of American coal and other goods. And grain was being shipped to India as well.

VISITORS to lower Broadway today see a sight that has been unknown for 15 years. They see Negro and white seamen picketing the government shipping office with demands for unemployment insurance, which few seamen are getting. Pickets come from the headquarters of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union at 148 Liberty St. nearby with placards calling for regular benefits of \$30 a week. The unions hiring hall closes down every noon while the pickets are marching in front of the National Shipping Authority offices at 45 Broadway.

The Marine Cooks are also demanding jobs.

Jobs, thousands of jobs will come when President Truman drops his ban against trade with China and Eastern Europe. The Marine Cooks have been campaigning for this trade for years. They estimate that the China trade alone will put 50 to 100 ships into commission, said New York Port Agent Irv Dvorin.

"More than 500 of our New York members are on the beach today, compared to 30 or 40 last year," said Dvorin. "Many of them will get jobs on the ships bound for China if the government adopts a policy of peace."

THE SHIPPING CRISIS hit

New York and other ports with shipping depression.

The bottom fell out of shipping by mid-March, however. Returning grain ships were tied up when the government decided to let the Indians starve.

COAL SHIPS were being decommissioned at the same time. Western European countries are facing bankruptcy. Their people are rebelling against American Government orders to buy American coal, and pay high transportation charges. They want to work their own mines to capacity and to purchase nearby Polish coal instead.

Exports of other consumer goods are being hit at the same time, as the poverty-stricken lands of Europe, that are cursed with an Eisenhower war economy, buy less and less.

SHIPMENT of war materials in civilian ships is also falling off. The Navy's big fleet of 300 transports is handling more and more of the death cargo.

A National Maritime Union spokesman admitted last week that he expected the shipping depression to get worse. "We haven't yet felt the full impact," he said.

The NMU estimates that 3,500 of its members lost their jobs in one month between March 15 and April 15. And the number of men "on the beach" has risen considerably since.

JOSEPH CURRAN and other top NMU leaders are doing nothing constructive about this disastrous situation, however. They are discouraging any mass action for unemployment insurance. And they oppose any demands for the opening of trade with China, the Soviet Union and other embargomed lands.

Hard times have also hit the Marine Engineers. Their New York local alone has 600 men on the beach.

Several hundred more members of the AFL's Masters, Mates & Pilots union are unemployed in

New York today.

The American Radio Association's wireless operators are suffering also.

THE AFL's Seafarers' International Union, AFL, has been hard hit. And the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific and the Independent Marine Firemen's Union, each have hundreds of men "on the beach" in New York and many elsewhere.

Waterfront unemployment, of course, goes hand in hand with the loss of jobs to the workers, who formerly produced the goods that the rest of the world is no longer buying.

The situation will get worse until the government gets a policy of peace.

Seek to Evict Negro From Housing Project

THE MANAGEMENT of Knickerbocker Village, which has 20 years tax exemption, threatens to evict the noted Negro artist, Edward Strickland, his wife and their tiny baby on May 31.

This is of course against the law since Section 223 of the Public Housing Law provides "... no persons shall, because of race, creed, color or national origin, be subjected to any discrimination."

And the Legislature further provides that when such violation occurred the Commissioner of Housing "may compel a housing company to grant a lease or renewal thereof to a person or family as a tenant in the project."

Hence, both Knickerbocker Village and Commissioner Herman Stichman are violating the law, for Stichman has tacitly okayed Strickland's eviction.

THE STRICKLAND'S got in the project not by the good graces of the management but through a white friend who left the city and permitted them to live there previously as guests. This is a common practice, and the management has transferred a number of such tenancies established by the Knickerbocker Village Association.

But just as in Stuyvesant Town, KV management has begun a program of retaliation against the tenant leadership because they began fighting for the rights of Negroes to live there.

Strickland himself charges that after living there for more than a year, the management took action against him because he exposed the bias against his own brother John, a disabled veteran, who filed application for tenancy.

STRICKLAND points out in his affidavit to the State Housing Division that "I and my family have no other place to live and no prospects of any other apartment. The landlord has said in its reply affidavit that if I wish I should file an application for an apartment and wait (my) turn. Rather than place additional obstacles in my path I believe the landlord should apply its announced policy of 'hardship' preference and make an apartment available to me immediately. In light of the landlord's policy on hardship cases to do otherwise would again be evidence of discrimination against me as a Negro."

The KV Tenants Association has reported growing support from community organizations around the project that have become incensed at the open discrimination against the Stricklands.

And as one KVTA spokesman put it at the recent conference on Housing Today and Tomorrow the eviction of the Stricklands "cannot happen if we all stand up and tell the management and the Commissioner we believe in democracy and demand that they obey the law and let the Stricklands live in peace at Knickerbocker Village."

Hear Mrs. Vivian Hallinan at the Garden, May 13.



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THE WORKER Magazine

SUNDAY

MAY 11, 1952

SECTION 2

By MICHAEL SINGER

SIXTEEN years ago—Nov. 7, 1936—a political miracle rocked the nation. For the first time in electoral history a four-month-old party had achieved the stature of a giant in the bitterest presidential campaign of the last half century.

When the beacon over Times Square that election night flashed the news that Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his New Deal had survived their first term, carrying every state but two, it also beamed the astounding total of 262,192 votes on the American Labor Party line. Born only a few months before, on July 16, 1936, the mature, two-fisted vigor of this political tot sent editors and die hard politicians from Maine to California into paroxysm of panic and dismay.

Growing out of the nucleus of Labor's Non-Partisan League of New York State, the ALP overnight emerged as a new and independent political force. In the succeeding years it was to strike across the nation, uniting labor and progressive voters in an alliance that shook the foundations of bipartisan machine politics and laid the groundwork for a national Progressive Party—a party of peace, democracy, security.

HAS WEATHERED MANY ATTACKS

When Vito Marcantonio, its state chairman, and seven times congressman, calls the great Madison Square Garden rally to order on Tuesday, May 13, the ALP will be commemorating not only 16 years of historic struggle and unprecedented achievements, but it will be launching the most decisive struggle in its history—the fight for peace and equality for the Negro people.

A steeld, tested, politically mature party, the ALP moves into the 1952 campaign to elect Vincent R. Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the Progressive Party, respectively, with new confidence and new signs of mounting support from independent voters throughout the nation.

In those 16 years it has weathered every storm, every attack. It has been defiled, slandered, lied about. Wall Street reaction and its Social-Democratic toadies have plotted and intrigued to split it from within and smash it from without. Every apparatus of Big Business government—the police, the courts, the legislatures, the press, the radio, even the pulpit—have been used to destroy this David challenging the political Goliaths.

The ALP has been "doomed" at every election; it has been "rent asunder"



American Labor Party banner in the 1936 election campaign at the Fur Union in New York.

Mighty 16-Year Old

The American Labor Party celebrates its anniversary with the opening gun in the 1952 Presidential campaign with a meeting at New York's Madison Square Garden. It moves into this year's race behind the candidacy of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte Bass.

and "demoralized" with every primary; it has been "interred" every November; it has "died" a thousand times. During its "innumerable" deaths the Labor Party wrote a political saga for the nation unparalleled in its democratic sweep, in its smashing blows for democracy, for the welfare of the people, for peace.

Despite every force that Democrats and Republicans could throw against this political movement, Marcantonio was reelected to Congress again and again. The ALP was the first independent political machine to run Negroes for major office, striking at the white supremacists in 1950 when it polled over 200,000 votes for the famed

Negro peace champion and writer Dr. W. E. B. DuBois for U. S. Senate, when it championed Ewart Guinier for Manhattan Borough President in 1949 and when Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac ran for Queens Borough President in 1951—the first time in municipal history any party nominated Negroes for these offices.

The first Negro judge ever named to Special Session, Harold Stevens, received the appointment through the ALP campaign for Negro representation in the judiciary. The first Negro ever elected to the Legislature from Brooklyn, Bertram Baker, won through the votes of the ALP. The first Negro candidate for Supreme Court, Jacques Isler,

was a vigorous ALP nominee in 1950 and 1951, and Manuel Medina, leading Puerto Rican in Harlem's 14 A. D. lost out to a Tammany district leader in the Assembly race of 1950 by only 806 votes.

Its principle of Negro representation and support of candidates, regardless of affiliation, whose record and program are in the best interests of the whole people, was indelibly impressed on the voters in 1945. That year it helped make history with its endorsement of the great Negro Communist leader, Benjamin J. Davis, to the City Council. It was the Davis victory—this great son of the Negro people and the American working class is now an imprisoned victim of the government's Smith Act frameup—which first gave the biggest impetus to the Negro right-to-vote movement in the South and the fight for representation in the North.

THE CAMPAIGNS FOR CITY COUNCIL

If the ALP had done nothing else it would have made a permanent place for itself in the democratic history of the United States for its role in the Davis campaign of 1945.

Three years later it proved its devotion to democratic principle by supporting the fight by Simon W. Gerson, Communist designated successor, to the City Council seat left vacant by the death of Peter V. Cacchione in 1947. When the Tammany-Republican group in City Hall illegally barred Gerson from taking Cacchione's place, in defiance of all constitutional law, Marcantonio appeared at a Council hearing to blast the disenfranchisement of more than 75,000 voters who had elected Cacchione.

In endorsing Gerson in 1948 the ALP helped roll up more than 100,000 votes for Gerson, now one of the 16 Communist leaders facing another Foley Square frameup.

In 1937 the ALP nominated complete slates for Assembly, City Council and city-wide political offices. When the count was in, the party had polled

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ALP State Chairman Vito Marcantonio addressing a meeting during a congressional election campaign.

TERROR in the Philippines

The story of imperial exploitation of the Pacific islands . . . and the reactionary puppet rule of the Quirino regime.

by JUAN MENDOZA

IN JANUARY 1951 Amado V. Hernandez, national chairman of the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations, and some 40 other leading trade unionists were arrested in Manila, the capital of the Philippines, by the police and military intelligence service. In February, another 500 working-class and democratic leaders were arrested in Manila and Luzon Provinces. And in May, after a trial which, unknown to the rest of the world, had been proceeding for six months, death sentences were passed on six people, including a young woman of 24; nine others received life imprisonment, and eleven others varying terms of imprisonment.

[Since this article was written, many other acts of repression have been committed by the Quirino regime and its Defense Secretary Ramon Magsaysay. On March 31, Hernandez was sentenced to life imprisonment and his fellow trade unionists to lesser terms. On April 6, Jose M. Nava, 63-year-old president of the Federation of Filipino Workers, was sentenced to death. On April 13 Magsaysay's armed forces seized William Pomeroy, 38-year-old Rochester, N. Y., ex-GI who had joined the Hukbalahap following his return to the Philippines in 1946, and his wife, Mrs. Celia Mariano Pomeroy, and is seeking the death penalty for both. On April 30, United Press reported from Manila that the Philippine Army, assisted by a number of "United States advisers," is engaged in a drive to exterminate the Hukbalahap movement and to seize the rest of its leaders.]

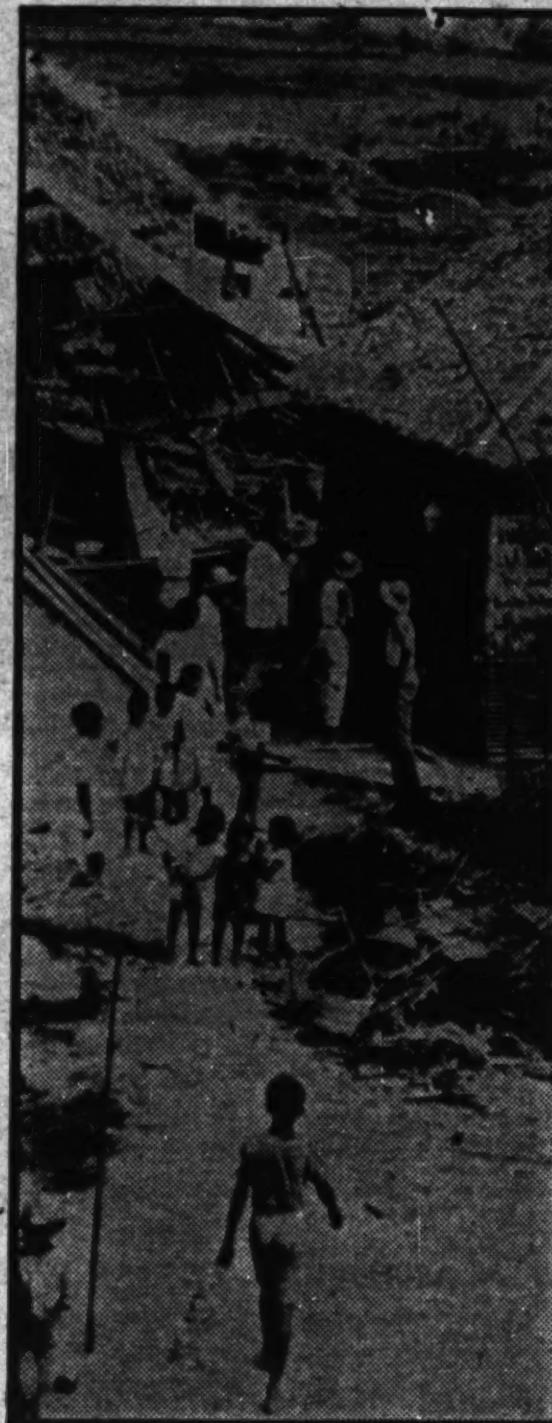
This reign of terror in the Philippines has been introduced by the puppet president Quirino at the behest of his imperialist masters, the U. S. ruling class. The American imperialists, thrown out of China in 1949 and now chastened by their failure to subdue Korea, are intensifying their campaign to spread the war in Asia in a vain and desperate attempt to dominate that part of the world. The trade embargo against China, the rearming of Japan, the U. S. military talks with British and French representatives in Singapore, the Pacific Pact, are all part of this same American imperialist drive to dominate the countries of Asia, to exploit their people, wrest from them their valuable raw materials and utilize their territories as strategic bases to further the American war plot.

According to U. S. plans, the Philippines are destined to play an important part in this strategy. But the Philippine people are not prepared to see their country stripped bare by the American rulers, their sons sent to Korea as American cannonfodder, and their territory used as a military base against the people of Asia struggling for national independence.

U. S. IMPERIALISM RETURNS TO THE PHILIPPINES

When the Japanese imperialists invaded the Philippines, the Filipino workers and peasants rose to the forefront of the anti-fascist struggle, forming in March, 1942, their national liberation army, the Hukbalahap, which soon numbered 100,000 guerilla fighters. For three and a half years, the Huk, supported by the people, continued the struggle against the Japanese invaders, taking part in over 1,200 engagements accounting for 25,000 Japanese and quislings, and liberating many towns and villages in Central Luzon before the Americans returned.

How did the American rulers treat the Philippine people after their magnificent contribution to the victory over Fascism? Almost immediately after the American landings, MacArthur's Headquarters arrested Luis Taruc, the com-



A village in the interior of Luzon. The villages were Huk strongholds during the war, remain so today.

mander-in-chief of the Huk, and Castro Alexandrino, the vice-commander. They were later released, but their arrest indicated the policy that the American imperialists intended to take towards the Philippine people, namely, to attempt the destruction of the democratic movement in order to retain American imperialist control over the Islands, with the aid of the fascist-minded landlords and big traders who had collaborated with the Japanese and are today the main support of the Americans.

America's rulers made no secret of their intentions. In fact, Paul V. McNutt, ambassador to the Philippines and, together with MacArthur, the most hated man in the Islands, openly stated in an article in "Collier's Magazine," July 6th, 1946:

"We are already committed to the maintenance of naval and air bases in the Islands. These are not designed merely for the protection of the Philippines, nor even for the defense of the United States. These bases are expected to be secondary supporting installations for supply, repair, and staging activities for all our armed forces in the Far East. . . . Committed as we are to long-time occupation of Japan, to a strong policy in Asia, the Philippines are destined to play a major role in our diplomacy in the Orient."

In another article McNutt emphasized:

"Manila, Tokyo and Shanghai . . . those three cities form a triangle comprising the heartland of the Far East. Within the boundaries of this triangle the future of the Far East will be decided."

To achieve this objective the Philippines had to be retained as a tool of American imperialism.

But this was not a simple matter. The Filipino people were determined to se-

cure genuine independence and had built up their unity, political understanding, and organizations during the course of the anti-fascist struggle, and as a result, President Roosevelt and the U. S. Congress were obliged to fix July 4th as the date for the independence of the Philippines.

During and after the war American imperialism tried to camouflage its drive for world domination by asserting a pseudo-opposition to "colonialism." This was done in an attempt to allay suspicion of American motives and to erect a smoke-screen behind which American imperialists could dominate nominally independent puppet governments by means of economic exploitation and financial penetration.

American imperialism therefore, decided to go through the motions of inaugurating an independent Philippine Republic-making, hypocritical use of this as an example of American "anticolonialism"—and at the same time reducing the Republic to the status of a puppet. A threefold campaign was launched for this purpose: to crush the forces of the movement, for democracy and national independence to intervene in the Philippine elections in order to secure the "election" of a President and the government that would be pliant tools of the Americans; and to impose legislation on the Philippines that would ensure that the Islands remained economically dependent and subordinated to American imperialism.

HOW U. S. IMPERIALISM EXPLOITS THE PHILIPPINES

The first step taken by U. S. imperialism was to establish political control over the Islands. Its nominee for the Presidency was Manuel Roxas—protector of the landlords, ally of Franco's personal representative Andres Soriano, and leading member in the Japanese puppet government. Backed by the 190,000 U. S. troops then stationed in the Philippines, and with a limited suffrage allowing only a minority of the people to vote, the American puppet Roxas was pushed into the Presidency.

Straightaway he began to attack the working class and democratic movement. He refused to seat seven elected members of the anti-imperialist Democratic Alliance. He rode roughshod over all democratic procedure in the House and Senate. He sponsored fascist "labor-corporations" against the genuine trade unions and peasant organizations. Collaborators were appointed to all the most important posts in the army and government. America was allowed to establish twenty military, naval and air bases for 99 years. Aided by \$50,000,000 worth of military equipment presented him by the U. S. Government, Roxas launched an attack against the Congress of Labor Organizations, the National Peasants' Union, the Democratic Alliance, and the Hukbalahaps.

One of the first actions of the Roxas government was to force through legislation to make the Philippine economically subordinated to the United States. And to do this, Roxas illegally unseated senators and representatives who were opposed to him, so as to gain his necessary "legal" majority in support of the Philippine Trade Act.

The Philippine Trade Act, or the Bell Act of 1946 gave America economic control over the Philippines until 1974. Manila newspapers denounced it as an



A Filipino peasant woman carrying rice shocks from the fields.



ARMANDO V. HERNANDEZ, chairman of the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Quirino regime.

American variant of the Japanese Fascist "Co-Prosperity Sphere." U. S. Senator Tydings, who voted for the bill exposed its significance in these words:

"Will the Philippines be independent if they are forever hooked to our economy? If they get ingrained into our economic system we will hold the whip and they will not be independent, just as sure as you were born."

The Bell Act became the Parity Amendment to the Philippine Constitution. The degree of American economic control it introduced is revealed in the recent United Nations Report on Foreign Investment Laws and Regulations in Asia and the Far East.

"Under the Parity Amendment adopted on 18th September, 1946, the disposition, exploitation, development and utilization of all natural resources . . . and the operation of public utilities, are open to U. S. citizens and to all forms of business enterprises owned or controlled by such citizens until 3rd July, 1974. All other aliens are excluded from these privileges . . . Certain industries are reserved exclusively for the citizens of the Philippines or of the United States. . . . Citizens of the U. S. A. . . . enjoy the same rights as Philippine citizens with respect to the acquisition and utilization of landed property. . . .

But this means U. S. imperialism assured for itself virtual economic domination over the Philippines. American companies in the Philippines were granted a monopoly over Philippine products, thus obstructing the development of new Filipino enterprises. American companies were given the right to import products into the Philippines free of duty, quotas or price ceilings. In addition, Filipino companies were forbidden to export their major products—sugar, hemp, coconut oil—to countries other than the United States, even though these countries might offer higher prices.

Backed up by U. S. imperialism, Roxas and his successor Quirino, have for six years been joined in battle with the forces of Filipino democracy and national liberation. Strikes and picketing have been prohibited. Labor leaders have been persecuted, and several, including Juan Feleo and Manuel Joven, brutally murdered by government agents.

Company unions and strikebreaking have been supported by the Quirino government. Freedom of political belief has been denied to all progressive organizations and individuals, while the Falangists and other fascist groupings have enjoyed full encouragement and support by the government. The Confederation of Peasants (PKM) with 300,000 members, has been outlawed. And the Congress of Labor Organizations (CIO) with its 70 local organizations comprising 100,000 industrial workers, affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions, has been under constant attack.

RICHES FOR THE FEW—POVERTY FOR THE MANY

The continued U. S. exploitation of the Philippines and the continued violent attacks on the workers and peasants have produced the usual colonial pattern of riches for a few and poverty for the many. One-third of the national in-

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

On the Way

How to Put a Dent In the Dixie Bloc

By ABNER W. BERRY

EMIL RIEVE, of the CIO Textile Workers Union, according to press reports from the textile union in Cleveland, expressed pessimism when asked what the chances are for changing the present character of Congress. Labor may force a change here and there, he is reported to have said lugubriously, but labor can expect no real change in Congress to result from the coming elections.

But if Rieve, and others similarly situated, were to forget their power drives and remove the screen of white supremacy from before them, their pessimism would vanish as they began to recognize and work for realizable political goals in 1952. For it is the opinion of southern Negro political leaders and northern and southern white progressives that quite a dent can be put into the 122-man "Solid-South" Congressional delegation this year. Of course, this dent can't be put in the southern armor of U. S. reaction without some work; and, before the work, there must be an understanding of the Negro people's political movement.

If Rieve would only look at the states of North and South Carolina, states in which his union has some power, he would discover that there is a chance to affect the outcome of 18 Congressional races. Twelve of these races are in North Carolina and the rest in the



sister state to the south. Nearly one-third of the North Carolina potential vote is controlled by Negro voters. What is Rieve's union doing to aid the drive to get the Negro voters registered? There is enough balloting power there to change the character of the entire state delegation. What about it Rieve and the CIO Political Action Committee?

In South Carolina, the present registered vote of the Negroes could swing elections in the three Congressional Districts and affect the character of the candidate in the other three. But, so far, Rieve and no other labor leader with power in South Carolina has sought to ally the unions with this obviously progressive development.

SO FAR, NEGRO REGISTRATION in Florida—some 250,000—is almost half the number of votes cast in the 1948 Presidential campaign for all candidates in that state. Without a doubt this vote can be not just influential, but decisive in determining who will be the six Florida Congressmen in 1953.

Moving westward into Georgia, another textile stronghold; with a little effort the Negro voters are potentially a third of the electorate.

But even more than this—in 46 of that state's 159 counties Negroes constitute a clear majority of the population. It is not only possible, it is clearly conceivable that Negro Congressman could be elected from Georgia, as well as from South Carolina, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Nine-hundred and Fifty-two.

NOW TO MOVE A LITTLE NORTH and west into Alabama, where the white supremacy dictatorship has kept a potential Negro vote of 500,000 down to below 10,000, the picture remains the same. One of every three Alabamians is a Negro. Negroes constitute a majority of the population in 18 of the state's 67 counties. How in the world, then, with a democratic

registration, could this vote fail to change the character of the nine men who now sit illegally in Congress from that state?

HOW MUCH LONGER CAN the tragic sight of Negro and white workers, divided and exploited by white supremacy dictators continue to assault the eyes of American democracy?

Without the conscious alliance of the workers, North and South, the Negro people's victory cannot be full and the working class cannot make any decisive political gains. Rieve's pessimism is not a product of a realistic analysis of national politics. The white workers cannot accept such a conclusion. Rieve's doom's day prediction is based on his own inability or unwillingness to break with the Big Capitalist program of war and white supremacy and the promise of political and economic crumbs to those who bend the knee.

But for the rank-and-file of the working class, there is opening up a new political frontier. From Maryland to Texas black hands are reaching for ballots, braving Klan crosses, floggings, sheriff's bullets, white supremacists bombs to win their right to challenge the Dixiecrats at the polling places.

NOW IS THE TIME TO STOP bemoaning the temporary victories of the majority of Dixie-bloc Congressmen and Wall Street stooges from the North. It is time now that the labor leaders stop looking to Papa Truman, quit trying to be labor advisors to the big industrialists, and take the step which can bring some political power to labor and the Negro people. The Taft-Hartley Act, the witchhunts and McCarthyism, the gang-up on labor and the graft and tax grabs can be pushed down the drain. It is about time that the workers of this country challenged the Wall Street "Malanism" practiced in one-third of the country. It is a challenge that can pay off—in '52!

Justice In Chains

By ART SHIELDS

HARRY SACHER's folks didn't come from a rich Yucatan hacienda, where hungry peons toiled for a family named Medina. New York's great labor lawyer came from a tenement on the Lower East Side of New York City instead.

Harry was telling me of his boyhood the day before he began serving a six months' "contempt" sentence for what the courts called his "excessive zeal" in defense of the Communist leaders. The sentence had been imposed by Judge Medina, whose father came from the Yucatan hacienda.

Five other brave members of defense counsel were sentenced with Harry.

"My father was a shirtmaker," said Harry, in our last talk before he went to prison. "And conditions were terrible. They were so bad that I took in two words with my mother's milk. One was 'slack' and the other was 'strike.' My mother was either saying that the work was 'slack' or that father was on 'strike.'

FATHER PIONEER IN NEEDLE UNION FIGHTS

"My father was one of the militant rank and file workers who were building the needle trades unions in the sweatshops of the East Side a half century ago. My mother fought and suffered with him. The family seldom had enough to eat."

The unions were on their feet by the time Harry was in his upper teens, however. And Harry's father got ambitious. His son must be a lawyer, he said, a labor lawyer, who would fight for the people of the East Side.

Harry was later to fight with brilliant success for the workers on the "East Side and West Side and All About the Town." But his training was rugged. He had to work hard for wages all day while he went to New York University at night. And the candle was burned at both ends until the flames almost met in the middle.

Harry was admitted to the bar in 1924.

"My lot as a lawyer was cast with the poor from the beginning," said Harry. "That was a matter of necessity. In my first criminal case I defended a fatherless youth from the East Side, whom the police were accusing of 'murder.'"

Harry's appeal to a rich "blue ribbon" jury to free this fatherless lad from the East Side is recorded in the files of the New York Supreme Court.

"This is a tragedy of the Ghetto," said the shirtmaker's son. "You have heard of Theodore Dreiser's American Tragedy. But the tragedy of the Ghetto is the tragedy of a fatherless boy."

Harry saw that poor boys could not win their struggles by themselves, even with a lawyer to aid them, however. And within a few years he was giving almost all his time to organized struggles against oppression.

FIGHT FOR WEINSTOCK TURNING POINT IN LIFE

"The turning point in my life came when I defended Louis Weinstock, the rank and file painters' union in 1932, 20 years ago," said Harry.

This was the same Louis Weinstock, who is now on trial with 15 other working-class leaders, writers and teachers, in the Smith Act frameup case in Foley Square.

"Louis had been expelled by the AFL Painters Union for his honest, militant union activities," said Harry. "I handled the court fight while Louis directed the work outside the court. And we won Louis' reinstatement. He later became secretary-treasurer of District 9 of the union in New York."

Harry's office became a headquarters for unjustly expelled rank and file unionists after this victory. And he was soon winning victories for expelled musicians and other workers. The Danbury Hatters' Local was among his early clients.

Harry was also handling anti-fascist defense cases for the International Labor Defense, the predecessor of the Civil Rights Congress.

His biggest ILD victory came when Athos Terzani, an anti-fascist Italian American, was acquitted of murder. Terzani was being framed up by the fascist Khaki Shirts, whose leader, Art Smith, was soon to go to prison.

And the files of the ILD carry a letter from Arthur Garfield Hays, chief counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, which paid the following tribute to Sacher in a letter dated Dec. 18, 1933.

"I think the freedom of Terzani is largely due to the fact that you retained Mr. Sacher at the very beginning," said the veteran ACLU attorney who had helped in the fight.

ON PICKET LINE AS WELL AS IN COURT

Sacher was helping to build several unions from the ground floor in those depression days of the early 1930's. One of them was the Transport Workers Union, whose Irish members were fighting Yellow Dog contracts, blacklists and company "beakies" (the subway workers' word for company informers).

I used to find Sacher on the picket lines and in the union halls as well as in court in those historic fights. And he was known as "my friend Harry" to thousands of union workers in these struggles.

"No other labor lawyer in America has

Attorneys George Crockett, Louis F. McCabe and Harry Sacher in handcuffs as they surrendered to serve sentence imposed on them for their defense of their clients in the court of Judge Medina during the trial of the Communist leaders framed under the Smith Act in Federal Court, Foley Square, New York City.



been so integral a part of any union as Harry Sacher in the Transport Workers Union," remarked Leo Huberman, labor writer, in his *History of the Great Bus Strike* of 1941.

Sacher was New York's most successful labor lawyer when he took the case of the 12 Communist leaders (11 were later tried) in 1948. He was general counsel for the Transport and United Shoe unions as well as attorney for some of their local unions. He was also chief legal representative of the big Musicians Local No. 802, of the New York Motion Picture Operators and the Scenic Painters and other unions.

"I had no illusions about what would happen to my legal business when I took the Foley Square case in '48," said Sacher. "I expected to lose all those union clients. The Truman Doctrine had been proclaimed 16 months before. The cold war was under way. The pressure on the union leaders was rising."

Sacher lost these trade union clients as he expected. And he also went to prison. But he's glad he got into the Foley Square fight just the same.

"I entered the Communist case," Sacher told me, "because I knew that everything I had worked for all these years was at stake in the fight to save the Communist leaders. If they went to prison the unions and all the other people's institutions would be under terrific attack."

HE PAID THE PRICE FOR LIBERTY GLADLY

"I also knew that the tide was going to turn again in favor of the people. I remembered that the Alien & Sedition laws didn't last long a century and a

half ago. The Bill of Rights soon came back."

Sacher's moving appeal for John Gates, the editor of the *Daily Worker*, and one of his clients in that trial, will long be remembered. So will his bold statement to Judge Medina who was sending the lawyers to prison for his gallant fight. "If it be necessary that in the cause of American liberties I shall have to serve six months," he told the cruel judge, then I say to Your Honor the price will have been very, very small."

Justice Hugo Black of the U. S. Supreme Court quoted the brave lawyer's dignified words with approval in his opinion denouncing Medina.

Justices Douglas and Frankfurter joined in the rebuke to Medina. And all three demanded the quashing of the contempt charges against Harry Sacher and his five colleagues—Richard Gladstein, A. J. Isserman, George Crockett, Louis McCabe and Eugene Dennis, the Communist leader, who defended himself.

The frameup of the six members of defense counsel is part of a nationwide plot against the right of workers to legal defense. The disbarring of Sacher and Isserman is part of the same plot. So was the sentencing of Attorneys Vincent Hallinan and James McInnes in the Harry Bridges' trial, and the railroading of Attorney Leon Braverman to prison in Baltimore for three years under the Smith Act and the attempt to frame Attorney Hymen Schlessinger of Pittsburgh for "sedition."

The fight to save the people's brave defenders is a key battle in the fight to save democracy in the United States.

World of Labor

From the Smith Act of 1940 To the Smith Act of 1952

By GEORGE MORRIS

REP. HOWARD W. SMITH, the gentleman of the poll-tax state of Virginia who authored the infamous Smith Act, is back in the news with another Smith Bill. He is running true to form. Smith has been a Congressional watchdog of reaction for a generation. He has authored or taken a prominent part in the promotion of every major anti-labor measure during this period.

Back in 1940 when he introduced the Smith Act under which people are today being persecuted for thought or writings, many people were confused. There were several anti-labor bills in the works. One was an omnibus union-busting measure that failed to pass. It later turned out to be in large

measure a blue print for the Taft-Hartley Law. Former Rep. Fred Hartley, co-author of this law, in his book boasting of his and Sen. Taft's accomplishments, paid special tribute to Smith as a pioneer for the T-H law.

Rep. Smith also pioneered in the business of using congressional "investigating" bodies to whip up a lynch spirit against labor unions. It was his Smith Committee hearings in the 1930s that gave the line to red-baiting campaigns against the CIO for a number of years.



But he is not satisfied with himself. He has now come up with a 1952 Smith Bill that is designed to knock for a loop all past Smith measures, including the Smith Act of 1940, the wartime Smith-Connally Act, the Smith-Taft-Hartley Act.

THE NEW SMITH LAW would forbid the receivers to change working conditions and wages and ban a strike during the period of such receivership. No proposals for a settlement could be made by receivers unless they fully conform to the Taft-Hartley limitations. It need hardly be added that profits and executive salaries, too, would be flowing at "status quo." Mr. Smith's pattern seems to be derived from the prolonged experiment on the railroads that is still in force after nearly two years during which the lines have been technically under government possession. This has meant that the workers are still working under 1948 pay scales and the real owners are drawing the biggest profits in history. Mr. Smith simply changes the term "seizure" to "receivership" and defines the anti-labor provisions that must govern it.

Most important of the new elements in this Smith Bill is the suggestion that a labor union, too, can be seized. This is the farthest step along the path to fascism that has as yet been suggested. The world is familiar with the way Hitler, Mussolini, Franco and others of their stripe seized labor unions—eventually for keeps. So far, the pattern has been along lines of using the Smith, McCarran, and Taft-Hartley laws and "loyalty" procedures, and affidavits, as the blueprint of forms, channels and loopholes through which the government can impose an ideological and legal authority over labor unions.

The tragedy is that it takes most of our labor leaders as many as 15 years to become conscious of only the first step that was taken along the Smith path. Some

of the labor leaders in the AFL took Smith for a friend back in the thirties because his anti-labor measures then seemed aimed at CIO industrial unionism and even proposed to "protect" craft unionism. Both CIO and AFL leaders were for years indifferent to, or supported, the Smith thought control law, because they saw it as only an anti-Communist measure. They were aroused against the Taft-Hartley Law although today many of the labor leaders think they are getting along wonderfully under it and love especially its anti-Communist affidavit. They became at least worried by the McCarran law, but have not yet shown any extraordinary activity against it.

WHILE MOST OF OUR LABOR movement is still confused by the red-baiting content mixed into each successive anti-labor measure, the enemy is going ahead with the most far-reaching labor-baiting proposal yet conceived in Congress.

It is ironical that in the very week that the Smith Act of 1952 was introduced as a measure to smash the strikes of the steel and oil workers, trials were in progress in New York and Los Angeles for men and women prosecuted under the Smith Act of 1940. While a great cry has been raised against the new Smith Bill most labor leaders seem indifferent to the trials that grew out of the first steps along the Smith road.

Some even in conservative labor ranks, are beginning to catch up to a degree. In that very week of the convention of the conservatively-led Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, in session in Cleveland, adopted a resolution that recognized the Smith Act of 1940, Taft-Hartley and McCarran laws, and the loyalty oaths as parts of one anti-labor pattern. But most of our labor movement is still playing sucker to the Smith-Taft-Hartley-McCarran game of covering up their anti-labor artillery by a red-baiting smokescreen.

Workers' Letters from the Shops



WHAT'S NEEDED IN THE CHICAGO DRESSMAKING INDUSTRY

CHICAGO

Dear Editor:

I am one of the old timers of the Chicago dress-makers who helped build our union. I have gone through the whole "mill" strikes, lock-outs, organization drives, bites from scabs, and police arrests. I have participated in struggles of building our union. I have seen our union together with the help of the rank and file, take a militant stand against the employers. We were not always successful due to the fact that the whole industry was not organized.

We hoped that when our industry will be organized we will win the conditions necessary for making a living in our industry. In the years of the war prosperity when we worked 52 weeks a year for 44 hours a week, with simplified styles. And when the dollar was worth a dollar, we were able to earn a living. Some even saved for the future.

Our employers made large profits by raising the prices on dresses almost 100 percent above original prices. The workers got very little increase and in many cases nothing—for instance the piece workers, operators, finishers and pressers.

With the end of 1947 we began to feel that old times are back again with complicated styles, short seasons, harder-to-settle prices, and great reluctance on the part of our union leadership to fight for the interest of the members.

In the recent past, we saw a number of manufacturers who made a lot of money in the garment industry invest their profits in big real-estate businesses or in utilities stock. When the returns in profits from the dress industry did not rate high, they closed their shops and left their workers, some of whom had worked for their employer as long as 30 years, without security.

In the reshuffling that took place as a result of the closing and reopening of shops in the Chicago dress market, a great many of our union members did not get jobs. As a result, the men

bership of our local No. 100 ILGWU has decreased by 700 members. The greatest percentage of the members without jobs who dropped their membership are the Negro workers, who had been discriminated against by the employers.

It was during the war years that a shortage of skilled workers occurred and Negro were drawn into the trade, and the union mostly into the lower paid jobs such as sorters, cleaners, pinkers, etc. The Negro workers were left without jobs during the liquidation of shops that took place during this period, and with the discriminatory policies of the employers were never placed on jobs again.

We also find that some of the dress manufacturers that operated in the silk industry and had contractual agreements with the joint board of our union, that has had a clause for 35 hour week and a number of other benefits, suddenly switched their reorganized shops to the so-called cotton unions, so named by the workers, although it is a part of the ILGWU, under the same regional director, our manager (of Local 100) and International Vice-President Morris Bialis.

In the "cotton shops" the workers are on a 40-hour week agreement with a much lower minimum pay. In those shops they originally made aprons and wash dresses, that were sold by the gross lots. Now they produce silk dresses and also two and three-piece lined suits. As a result, the workers in the "silk" shops have no work.

We are also faced with the fact that a great number of shops in the city of Chicago and vicinity are not organized. Our union is staffed with enough payrollers and has enough money (a sum nearing the \$50 million mark) so that they could use the organizers and the funds for organizing the unorganized.

To protect our union and the interests of our membership it is high time our

union leadership takes a militant stand to win back the confidence of its membership by fighting for the workers interests. In times like these when the cost of living is increasing daily and the dollar is worth 42¢ in food commodities, it would be the job of our union leadership to enforce the agreement and demand a wage increase for all the workers in the industry.

Instead we find that our union leaders recommend reductions in certain shops. It is to the credit of the workers in the shops that they did not fall for the suggestion and instead rejected the wage cut.

But the collaboration between the employers and our union leadership, as

Tipping System Robs the Service Workers

NEW YORK

Dear Editor,

I haven't read any letters in *The Worker* from service workers, but I don't think there is any group of workers that is as hard hit by the present economic "recession" as us waiters, waitresses, and counterworkers. We are hit by the increased cost-of-living and wage freeze just as are other workers. In addition we are at present taking a wage-cut because we are not taking in the tips we used to.

We are beginning to realize the harm this rotten tipping system does to us economically and ideologically, and it is time we took a stand against it.

In negotiating our contracts tips are considered part of our earnings and consequently the bosses get away with paying some of us as little as 60 cents an hour. But we are not protected against a drop in tips. If we continue to accept this "tips plus low rate" formula, we should demand a guaranteed minimum of tips so that when tips fall off the boss will make up the difference. It is the only way to protect us against further wage cuts of the kind we are now taking.

Tipping also cuts our vacation and holiday pay. Our total earnings may average \$60 a week, but for vacation we may get as low as \$24 a week. The boss has conveniently forgotten his "but you also make tips" argument that he used to keep down our hourly rate. We get cheated on "paid" holidays the same way. Is there any other industry where holiday and vacation pay is only half the regular earnings? We restaurant workers should wake up and demand that our holiday pay be a full day's pay, that our vacation pay be a full week or full two week's pay, just like workers in other industries.

Besides hurting us economically the tipping system dulls our class-consciousness. It turns the wage struggle away from the boss to the customer. At the end of the day if we have not

last reported! The leaders settled prices with reductions in some shops without the shop price committee taking part in the settlement.

To fight for the interests of our membership we should ask for a 15 percent wage increase for all workers, consolidate the dress shops under one joint board to abolish the differentials in hours and minimum pay, a concentrated drive to organize the unorganized, a real effort made to find jobs for the workers that are not employed, especially to the Negro workers who dropped out of the union because of discrimination.

Chicago Dressmaker

made our average in tips we cuss out the customers, but not the boss. We complain about how many poor-tipping customers we have had to work hard for, but we do not consider that the boss should pay us for that hard work, we really think the customers should pay our wages. In what other industry do the workers expect to be paid, not by the boss, but by the consumers? Ridiculous! But this is how the tipping system distorts the struggle of labor.

Summing up: we restaurant service workers are taking a wage-cut today. This tipping system is vicious, hurting us economically and ideologically, economically we suffer because we have no guaranteed minimum for tips; our holiday and vacation pay does not include compensation for tips. Ideologically tipping distorts the wage struggle; and is a breeding ground of class-collaboration. We service workers do not benefit from the tipping system, only our bosses do. We must take a stand against it.

Because we depend on tips we are particularly vulnerable in this inflation caused by the present war drive. People have to watch how they spend their money today. They just haven't got the extra cash to throw around, so they can't throw it our way. War-inflation puts the double squeeze on us. We have to pay out more, and people give us less for our services. We will only be hurt by continuing the present crazy war drive. What we need is full time production for peace goods; and a return to world-wide international trade, including unrestricted trade with China, the People's Democracies, and the Soviet Union. The best way for us Americans to work out our national and international problems is for us to sit down with representatives of England, China, France and the Soviet Union and to talk armaments reduction, prohibition of the atom bomb, outlawing germ warfare, and restoration of international trade.

E. McN. . .

West Berlin: Wall St. Showcase

BERLIN

WE HAD come to West Berlin in response to an invitation from its Lord Mayor. True, Herr Reuter had chosen to deliver the invitation in an unconventional manner. The scrap of paper requesting us to visit the "Show Window of the Free World" arrived by a balloon launched from a U. S. Army helicopter.

The train lurched along its track above the housetops, then jerked to a stop. We got off at a station near the Kurfurstendamm.

On the pavement stood a small group of men singing dolefully. Two were armless, another had lost a leg. They were singing an old wartime song, "In the Motherland, in the Motherland, we shall meet again one day."

Behind them on a low wall sat the money-changers. "Have you any East Marks? We take only East Marks," they whispered as they pressed around passengers descending from the train.

West Berlin is hungry for the money with which in East Berlin, part of the German Democratic Republic, bread, sugar and other necessities can be bought far cheaper. West Berlin has nearly 300,000 unemployed with another 600,000 living on pitifully small pensions. Only the cheap food that is abundant in East Berlin saves them from starvation. The bakers and grocers of West Berlin complain, petition Herr Reuter, press for stronger measures of control at the sector frontiers.

POISON IN THE PRESS

The news vendors cry their wares. "When a Judge goes mad!" "Mother kills daughter for 40,000 dollars!" "Sensations of the Secret War!"

The purveyors of this poison are young. We talk to one of them. She is a student at West Berlin's "Free University." How could she degrade herself by selling such tripe? She shrugged her shoulders. "One has to live."

With the newspapers and magazines we bought she handed us a leaflet. We read the word TUSMA, followed by an address and telephone number. TUSMA is a composite word that means "The students of the Technical University do everything." If a newspaper requires street vendors, if a bar proprietor wants "taxi-girls" to dance with his clients, if a cinema owner wants sandwich-board men to advertise the latest crime film, if a rich shopkeeper wants someone to sit beside a baby's cot during the evening, if a U. S. soldier wants a partner for the evening, a phone call to TUSMA solves the problem.

"West Berlin has everything!" Every kind of work except productive work rebuilding the ruined city and reshaping the character of those who build anew. A job to lie half-naked on the roof of a taxi, holding in one hand a glass of champagne, in the other an advertisement for a new bar owned by a former crony of Dr. Goebbels. A job to lie in bed in a Kurfurstendamm shop window, advertising a new brand of U. S. linen. A job to peddle "The Love Memoirs of a Dancer" in the shady streets.

NAZI OFFICERS TRAIN TROOPS

Or if you are more ambitious there is the barracks in Lichtenfelde. Here, under the supervision of U. S. non-commissioned officers, the Nazi senior lieutenants Kunze and Altenhenne are training military formations. In Dahlem, in a building formerly used by the Luftwaffe, an SS Colonel of the Adolf Hitler Life Guard drills unemployed men in black uniforms, brown belts and U. S. caps.

The bookshops tell their story. The Heinrich Heine Book Shop sells anti-Semitic literature. In two or three tiny bookshops on the Kurfurstendamm, furtively crammed between fur stores and jewelers, one looks in vain for the works of any German writer of repute, and then remembers that all now belong to the democratic camp and are therefore blacklisted in "Free" Berlin. Instead the people are offered Gen. Guderian's "Memoirs of a Soldier," "The Rise and Fall of the German Luftwaffe," the "Memoirs of Dr. Paul Schmidt," who was Hitler's interpreter, the "Diary of Dr. Otto Meissner" of the Nazi Foreign Ministry, "I Burned Hitler," by his

Visit the 'show window of the West,' said the card floating down from an Airforce helicopter. The author did just that. Here are his impressions. . . .

By RALPH PARKER



chauffeur; sex lexicons, astrological calendar, "Dreams, Women and Finance."

West Berlin has everything! On the corner of Augsburger strasse is located Europe's biggest erotic slave market. Here stands a huge advertisement board on which among hundreds of similar shameless notices we read:

"Two young ladies want to extend their knowledge by meeting two elderly well situated gentlemen who would be disposed to teach them."

"A well-situated former industrialist wishes to adopt a nine to 12 year old girl. All inquiries confidential."

WHAT THE PRESS REPORTS

We turn the pages of the newspapers and magazines: In Nache Depesche: polygamy in Cairo, five 15 year old boys sentenced for smuggling old metal from the ruins of Berlin, how one mouse killed another in Hamburg, a photograph of Kerensky, tips for gamblers on football games, Pepsi-Cola advertisements. The Muncher Illustrerte: pictures from a Hollywood production, "O.K. Nero." Horoscopes of Pleven, Jean Cocteau, Chang Kai-shek, Churchill, Morrison, Ridgway. One and a half millions visit a village in Bavaria, since five children there claim to have seen the Virgin Mary in a vision. "I Buy a Revolver." A description of Admiral Horthy's home in Portugal. The story of Hitler's love for Wagner's operas. Stories about psychiatry. "Behind the wall of Spandau," the secrets of the prison life of Baldur von Schirach.

"West Berlin has everything." The shops of the Kurfurstendamm are full of everything except customers. Snails from Burgundy, the wines of Samos, tight-budded pink roses flown daily from Holland, fresh Camembert cheese, U. S. watches where the second hand is a revolver that a naked girl raises mechanically, nylon stockings, bananas, Canadian furs, rugs from Istanbul bazaars. But the unemployed buy their bread in East Berlin.

West Berlin, like Western Germany is heading for irrevocable bankruptcy. No statistician is needed to draw the correct conclusion from the contrast between the beggars, able-bodied men for the most part, encountered every few

in the summer of 1950 were so employed in the summer of 1951. Not until late last August was the annual house building plan for the Western part of Berlin announced. It amounted to 800 small houses! Yet the number of able-bodied unemployed adults in West Berlin approaches 300,000.

AIR OF FALSE PROSPERITY

The false air of prosperity that the Kurfurstendamm wears is the result of the cynical gesture of West German banks and insurance companies, profiting from the new rearmament drive, to fulfill their "patriotic" duties by contributing to the facade of Reuter's "show window of the free world."

Yet put that "patriotism" to the test! Inquire in the West Berlin bookshops for the works of Thomas Mann, try to purchase the goods for which Cologne or Solingen or the cloth mills of Wuppertal were once famous, and the tradesmen of Kurfurstendamm will decry the work of their own countrymen and offer you the novels of Jean Paul Sartre or Norman Mailer, the perfumes of Paris, the wines of Turkey, and the latest novelties from U. S. fashion salons. Their "patriotism" is a thin disguise for the anti-human smear of transatlantic "civilization" that the Adenauer-Reuter-McCoy clique is attempting to lay over German life.

POLICE FORBID THE WORD 'PEACE'

It was a modest pavement cafe. We sat among workingfolk who sat slowly sipping the single mugs of beer they could afford. Few words were exchanged, for nearby stood a burly, gray-clad policeman with a long rubber truncheon in hand. From far came the peal of Gen. Lucius Clay's "Freedom Bell" hanging in the tower of the Schoneberger Rathaus where Herr Reuter and his friends sit. We heard one worker mutter, "They hung the bell on the Rathaus. Pity it is they hung only the bell there."

A tall young man with clear eyes was moving discreetly from table to table. In his hand he held a petition form inviting signatures in support of a Five Power Peace Pact. He leaned over a table where two old men sat. Then the policeman turned. One look was enough. "Come along with me," shouted this pillar of Herr Reuter's "free world." "And better make it quick!" A shove in the back. Quick march to the police station.

"Peace, verboten," muttered the onlookers, and all those who had signed

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Building The Worker

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION in New Haven, New Britain and Schenectady held forums last week, addressed, respectively, by Alan Max, Art Shields and Milton Howard.

These are just the places which have been most consistently working to build their local Freedom of the Press Committees.

There are three such groups in Connecticut. The two mentioned above, and another in Bridgeport. The New Britain group also includes readers from Hartford. They have held some five forums in meetings in New Haven, mostly but not always addressed by members of The Worker staff; four or five in the New Britain-Hartford area, and a couple in Bridgeport.

The results of this consistent organization are evident. Connecticut readers not only topped the rest of the country in the recent subscription campaign, but have been steadily bringing in the subs since. Not in large numbers, but steadily. There are two or three readers in each of the communities who figure the week is not complete unless they have reached a few people for subs. They are now close to double the figure of 260 Workers and Daily Workers which was their goal in the

circulation campaign which opened in January.

Connecticut readers are also on top in the current fund campaign, as they were in the campaign last fall. As of this writing, they have come through with \$1,500 out of the \$2,000 goal they set themselves. Only ones even close are their Massachusetts neighbors, with half of their \$2,000 in. Somehow we have a feeling that by the time you get to reading this, Connecticut will have hit the top in their fund campaign.

MANHATTAN supporters did quite a job with 8,000 copies of the May Day edition of The Worker. Down in the lower west part of the Island, canvassers went to see people who for one reason or another had failed to get subs during the campaign. They had 40 papers with them. They sold 40.

In the Yorkville area, two people went knocking on doors with 20 papers. They sold 11, and gave the other nine to interested people who were not yet ready to buy.

In the Inwood area, they went door-to-door in a large middle-income public housing project. Saw 92 people, and received an interested response from half.

Ted Tinsley Says...

MONEY AT WORK

DURING THE INTERMISSION after the first game of the double-header, Arch opened his Sunday paper—the part he wasn't sitting on—and read for a while. Edna ate peanuts.

"Here," Arch said suddenly, holding an Esso Oil Co. ad in front of Edna. "That's why you need profits."

Edna looked. The headline read: HOW EARNINGS WORK TO PRODUCE MORE OIL. "Uh-huh," she said.

"Yep," Arch continued. "They make profits, and the profits produce more oil."

"Gee whiz, Arch, that must be amazing."

"There's nothing amazing about it."

"O, I think there is. Let's say they have \$500,000 profits. They wrap it up in a neat bundle, put it on the ground in Texas, and it produces oil."

Arch smiled condescendingly. "That's not the way it's done," he explained.

"I was wondering," Edna cracked a peanut.

"No, Edna. They use the \$500,000 to buy new equipment. The new equipment produces more oil."

"Did some one use 'earnings' to produce the new equipment?" asked Edna.

"I suppose so," Arch agreed.

"Then I was wrong," Edna admitted. "You wrap up the \$500,000, and lay it on the ground. It doesn't produce oil, but it produces new equipment."

"Well," said Arch, "that's not exactly it, either."

"Then who did produce the equipment?"

"Why, the guys who work in the factories that make the stuff, of course."

"Silly me," murmured Edna. "Then it wasn't 'earnings' that produced equipment. It was workers."

"Right."

"Well," said Edna, cracking another peanut, "then you use the 'earnings' to buy the equipment, and you put the equipment on the ground in Texas, and the equipment produces oil."

Arch shook his head patiently. "It's not as simple

as that. People have to use the equipment."

"Then without the people there's no oil?"

"Of course not."

"Then it's not earnings that produce the oil. It's the oil workers."

"That's one way of looking at it," said Arch, "but why quibble?"

"I like to quibble with Esso," said Edna. "Now what I want to know is what do 'earnings' ever produce without workers?"

"You want me to say 'nothing,'" Arch complained. "I know you."

"Okay," said Edna soothingly. "I'll ask another question. What do workers produce without profits?"

Arch was silent.

"The answer," said Edna, "is everything. Esso just want to make themselves sound useful."

"You have a jaundiced way of looking at things," Arch muttered.

"Have a peanut, dear," said Edna. "The game is starting."

TERROR OR INDEPENDENCE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

come goes into the hands of one percent of the population—those landed and trading interests most closely associated with the Americans. The rich go almost tax-free, while five-sixths of the State revenue comes from indirect taxation, which mainly falls on the poor.

For the workers and peasants, conditions of life are indescribably wretched. Wages in some districts are as low as one peso a day* despite the fact that this is much less than the sum needed to maintain a family at subsistence level.

At a press conference given in New York, Dec. 27, 1948, Amado Hernandez stated:

Our workers who make the renowned Manila cigars are now out of work because American cigars, still with their fifteen-cent wrappers, are being sold on the streets of Manila for a nickel. The same situation prevails in our shoe and other industries. We were promised reparations from Japan to help in the rehabilitation of our ruined economy. But instead, the Supreme Command Allied Powers (SCAP) in Tokyo decided that the Philippines must revive its trade relations with Japan by exporting iron and iron ore to feed Hirohito's industrial plants, and these new materials are to be shipped back to Manila in the form of utensils, light equipment and toys. Maybe in the not distant future Japan might yet return our iron to us from the air in the form of bullets, bombs and shells, instead of just utensils and toys.

The much advertised American way of life was only for the privileged few in our country, for its politicians, for its landlords, for its tools of American big business. They own the palatial mansions, the shining automobiles; they have fortunes in the banks and their children attend exclusive colleges. On the other hand, the Filipino laborer, usually a family head of five or six dependents is earning an average of four pesos a day, equivalent to less than two American dollars. For one ganta of rice alone, which is barely enough for a day's consumption of one family, the Filipino worker has to pay two pesos. So one-half of his wage goes to one single item only in the long list of his essential needs. The peasant, traditionally, a sharecropper, is compelled to live a still more miserable existence. Like his work-animal, the carabao, he is hogtied to hard labor, debt and want. He and his whole family are perpetual serfs to the absentee landlord.

*At the official exchange rate, one peso equals about 3s, 6d.

A recent article in the American magazine, "Foreign Affairs," by Mr. Ravenholt, significantly entitled "The Philippines: Where Did We Fail?" admits, in effect, the correctness of Hernandez' indictment of American rule in the Philippines. In addition to the poverty of the workers and peasants, Mr. Ravenholt describes the misery of hundreds of unemployed law graduates. Even the universities, he stresses, have become commercialized—and he quotes the example of one university which last year earned a profit of \$5,000,000 for its stockholders. No wonder that Mr. Ravenholt comes to the conclusion that "possibly more than anywhere else in the Far East, society in the Philippines is coming apart at the seams."

Other U. S. journalists are compelled to admit that the Quirino government has no support from the people, and that the national liberation movement has acquired the character of a popular mass upsurge. A "Chicago Daily News" correspondent reports: "Throughout the affected areas of Central and South Central Luzon, peaceful citizens welcome the dissidents with open arms. Hukbalahaps are hailed as friends and heroes." Walter Lippmann, well-known supporter of American big business admits in the "New York Herald Tribune" that "President Quirino is unable to govern the Philippines. . . . The truth seems to be that, like all successful guerrillas, the Huks have widespread popular support."

Despite the arrests of their leaders, the Filipino trade unionists are fighting energetically to end U. S. intervention in the Philippines, to repudiate the Quirino-Foster Agreement and the operation of the Bell Report to secure the withdrawal of American military and economic advisers, to safeguard peace and to regain their democratic rights and their national independence. The Filipino workers are demanding friendship with the People's Democratic Republic of China and are strongly protesting against the rearming of Japan, and against American aggression in Korea.

The spirit of the Filipino workers today is well expressed in these words of their leader, Amado Hernandez:

We are proud to say that Bernardo Carpio, the mythical Filipino giant, the symbol of the Filipino laborer, has now freed himself of one hand and one foot from centuries of oppression. We shall not rest until he is completely free-free and safe-free to speak his mind, free to worship his God, free from hunger, free from fear, a true Filipino "tao" who is the equal of any man anywhere in the world.



Former Congressman Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, talks things over with the people.

MIGHTY 16-YEAR-OLD

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

482,790 votes—the margin for Fiorello H. LaGuardia's victory as Mayor. Under Proportional Representation that year the ALP elected five City Councilmen and five Assemblymen.

It was on Jan. 3, 1938 that Charney Vladeck, New York City Housing Authority member, and ALP minority leader of the City Council, struck the keynote of the party's political philosophy that holds as true now as it did then.

"For the first time in the history of New York," he said, "500,000 voters have expressed a determination to promote a party of labor and democracy. We believe that this city and its people must no longer be the prey of professional politicians, of small time and big shot racketeers, of unscrupulous and selfish wire-pullers and jugglers."

In Albany the five ALP assemblymen introduced 70 measures and for the first time in years precipitated major discussions in the Legislature on key issues. Elsewhere too the ALP showed its strength. In 1937 it helped elect Buffalo mayor Thomas Holling, an assemblyman from Troy and local officials in other upstate areas.

Its list of electoral victories is long and dramatic: election of Leo Isaacson to the Assembly from the Bronx in 1945, defeat of the Flynn machine in 1948 with the election of Isaacson to Congress; elections of Kenneth Sherbell and Samuel Kaplan to the State Legislature in 1948; election of William J. Bianchi from East Harlem to the State Senate in 1950.

The ALP embarked on crusades and campaigns that stirred millions into action. It was not only a political party with its signs on elections and nominations; it was a fighting movement for low-cost housing, for slum clearance, for increased welfare appropriations, for lower prices, for strong union safeguards and higher unemployment insurance benefits, for child care and nursery programs, for maintenance of the nickel wage, and scores of other issues.

The history of the American Labor Party is a history of major crusades. A brief summary would highlight its role in breaking the Metropolitan Life Insurance Jimcrow grip at Stuyvesant Town, its fight for Negro tenants at Levittown; its Save Willie McCree campaign; its "Peace Is the Best Defense of America" crusade last year; the city-wide peace poll in 1950; the dramatic fight to repeal the Hughes-Brees Law; the campaign for real rent control, for elimination of the shapeup racket on the waterfront, against police brutality.

The Labor Party rallied thousands to its banners during the struggle against the O'Dwyer-Dewey 10 cent fare deal and its fare campaigns dramatized with petition collections, recall how it fought to legislate the Muzzicato Rapid Transit referendum law. PR, education, relief boosts, school construction, health clinics and, especially new welfare and hospital aid to Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant, are among the outstanding contributions the ALP had made to better the living conditions of New Yorkers.

But the Labor Party is now engaged in its greatest campaign—the fight for Peace. In this year of decision, the ALP marches in the forefront with the American people to repeat the Smith Act, to wipe out anti-Negro terrorism and smash the Jimcrow, poll tax chains, to end the re-nazification of Germany, to wipe the Taft-Hartley, McCarran and Feinberg laws from the statute books to restore democracy and insure security in the United States.

The Garden rally Tuesday should ring out a tremendous call throughout the land against the Truman-Taft-Eisenhower camp of war and reaction. At stake are the lives and liberties of our families, neighbors, shopmates.

If the past 18 years have been momentous sign posts in the history of the ALP—the future is even more so. The rally is more than a commemoration and a celebration; it must be a toast and a promise to the victory of the American people for peace, democracy, security.

West Berlin: Wall Street's Showcase

(Continued from Magazine Page 5) rose quickly and left the cafe. Five West Berlin signatures for peace. One young man locked up. Such is the arithmetic of Herr Reuter's "free world."

Enough of this world of treachery and lies. Herr Reuter's reception is over. Thank you, Mr. Lord Mayor, for your invitation.

Now only the human wolves that prowl the Kurfurstendamm after midnight remain afoot among the neonlit showcases with their pornography, their tawdry jewelry, their black lingerie and narcotics. A sky sign advertising Hollywood's "masterpiece"—"Amber, the Great

Courtesan"—winks for the last time as the Freedom Bell tolls in another day. As the neon fades you notice the gutted ruins behind it.

The train takes us back, no, forward into the democratic sector of Berlin. Into a Berlin where there is no room for those who seek to barbarize and brutalize the minds of people so that they may allow themselves to be dragged into a third world war. Into a Berlin of honest labor and reconstruction, a city safe beyond the law of the jungle, the living Berlin, the Berlin of tomorrow.

—Telepress

Current Films

VIVA ZAPATA: This 20th Century Fox film written by John Steinbeck and directed by Elia Kazan has wiped off the screen the attempts of Washington and Wall Street to overthrow the Mexican government by treason, murder, armed force and violence between 1910-1918—the period covered in the picture. This whitewash is sugar-coated with a generally non-stereotyped treatment of the Mexican people. The price for this is a basic lie designed to disarm millions of people from the most rabid enemy humanity has had to face—dollar imperialism.

HARLEM GLOBETROTTERS: A thoroughly enjoyable film starring the fabulous Harlem Globetrotters (Negro basketball players) in person. In beautifully photographed game shots, giving a full sense of the pattern and excitement of our national indoor pastime, you see the wizardry of these great artists unfold. One sees the marvelous dexterity and skill of Goose Tatum feinting and hooking his shots past much bigger, and sadly confused opposing centers . . . the court-long bullet passes by Pop Gates threading the needle to a cutting teammate at the other end of the floor with a flick of the wrist . . . the unbelievable dribbling of Marquez Haynes who is so much better than any dribbler in the history of the game . . . Through a fictional story which brings a fictional player onto the team, you get also a feeling of team pride and spirit that a team bearing the name of Harlem Globetrotters carries.

RASHOMON: Defeatist Japanese film posing the question, "What is truth?" Only apparent answer is all men are liars. Nihilist theme cancels merits of beautiful photography, competent acting.

PANDORA AND THE FLYING DUTCHMAN: Mystic story about idle international set in pre-war Spain. Slick Hollywood gimmicks, technicolor, empty.

PEACE WILL WIN: One of the finest documentary films ever made anywhere is Joris Ivens' tremendous record of the Warsaw Peace Congress. One of the most potent peace weapons in the world today.

THE BIG TREE: Unlikely and corny story about ruthless lumberman (Kirk Douglas) who is reformed by a religious sect in California redwood country.

LONE STAR: Perversion of history which depicts U. S. annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico as just and popular acts. Ava Gardner and Clark Gable.

PHONE CALL FROM A STRANGER: Surprisingly human Hollywood film about a lawyer (Gary Merrill) who survives a plane crash and in trying to comfort the families of some of his dead companions solves some problems of his own.

ROOM FOR ONE MORE: Entertaining story dealing with the adoption of children. Cary Grant and Betsy Drake.

LAVENDER HILL MOB: A collection of British character actors turn the theft of a million pounds worth of gold bullion from the Bank of England into a pleasant frolic.

The Story Behind India's Big But, Little Known Film Industry

By DAVID PLATT

An important article on the motion picture industry in India appeared in a recent issue of the progressive Indian weekly 'Crossroads.' Here are some little known facts about this tremendous industry which is second in size only to Hollywood.

India produces on an average of 250 films a year. These films are shown in about 2,500 movie houses all over the country. There are 60 studios in India and 40 processing laboratories. The movie industry employs about 70,000 persons. The films produced are seen by about 600,000,000 people a year. It is the sixth largest industry in India.

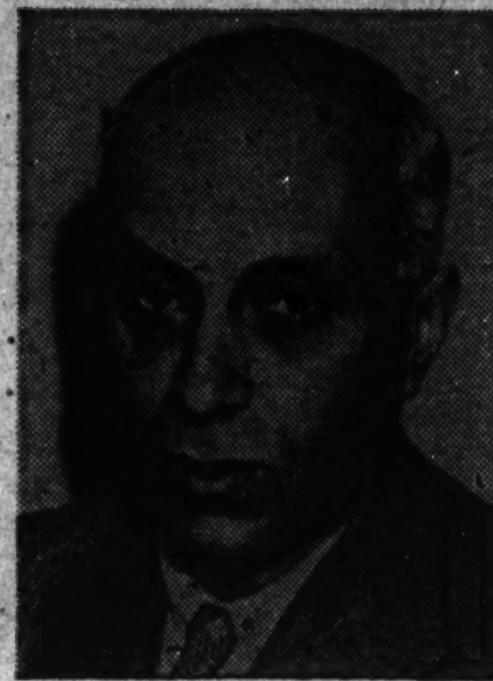
"These may appear to be impressive figures," says the article. "But in a country inhabited by over 300,000,000 of people, 2,500 theatres and an annual production of 250 films are far below the national requirements. According to certain industrialists the country needs at least 10,000 movie houses almost immediately. And that requires a corresponding rise in film production as well."

Moreover, the article points out, India does not produce any basic requirements of film production, such as raw film, cameras, photographic equipment.

Some Indian film history:

The first movies were shown in India at the end of the last century. The first Indian films were made in 1913. They were the work of the late Dada Saheb Phalke, "Indian pioneer whose name is known to every film producer and enthusiast in India." He turned out 23 films between 1913 and 1919. His lead was soon followed by others in Calcutta, Lahore, Madras.

A Cinematographic Act was passed in 1919 "and though its ostensible purpose was to extend legal recognition to the in-



NEHRU

dustry, the main purpose turned out to be checking filmic enterprise from drifting into what was considered undesirable directions by our film rulers."

Boards of Film Censors were installed in the big cities. These boards, "in the name of regulating production, exercised an anti-national influence, preventing the production of progressive pictures."

Fortunately, says the article, the patriotism of the people did not permit the medium to be used as a propaganda vehicle for the British. The industry, instead, concentrated on the production of "mythologies, and later, of innocuous historical romances." The low level of social pictures today, "stems from this historical perspective. Escapism was forced on producers by political circumstances."

Government control under the British and now under Nehru have stifled the industry, the article points out.

In 1927, "the government instituted an inquiry into the system of censoring in India. Its scope was announced to be to

examine ways and means for expansion of production and exhibition of Indian films. But again, as was proved later, it also turned out to be another attempt to subjugate Indian producers to the government junta through financial channels."

The first Indian talkie was made in 1931. "But the standard of production remained very low, almost as low as it was in its first phase."

World War II marked the beginning of a new phase in Indian film production.

"The standard of films, though still poor compared to foreign films, nevertheless went up. The industry by then made almost a revolutionary progress in matters of technique. Camera, sound and laboratory work occupied the place of pride in the industry."

But it was during the war, says the article, that the cheap imitation of Hollywood began and the downward trend of films in India started.

Today, Indian acting is in a stage of stagnation. Direction, scenario writing, music "betray depressing weaknesses." There are two reasons for this: The profit motive which emphasizes quantity not quality. The isolation of the movie-makers from the realities of contemporary life.

At present the Indian film industry is passing through a period of financial instability because of the steep rise in production costs. The producers themselves are partly responsible for this, says the article. By introducing the Hollywood star system, they raised the cost of production.

Today, stars, hero, heroine and villain, account for more than one-third of the total expenditure on a film."

Working conditions in the industry are also bad. Wages are both poor and irregular. The technicians and extras are the worst sufferers.

"The people are getting weary

of the aping of Hollywood at its worst," says the article. "The eroticism, perversions and glorification of criminals have nothing in common with Indian traditions." The growing number of unsuccessful productions proves this assertion, the article says.

But censorship and government control still remain "big factors" responsible for the low level of Indian films. Progressive ideas are rigidly discouraged. Depiction of the ugly reality under Nehru is frowned at. There is an "emphasis on a false sense of puritanism." No creative artist can give his best under such suffocating conditions, says the article.

Lately, Indian film makers and filmgoers have been permitted glimpses of movie art created in countries other than Great Britain and Hollywood. The International Film Festival recently held in India brought "shining examples" of Soviet, Chinese, Czech, Italian and French films. The writer of the article concludes:

"If our producers only realize that Hollywood is not the be all and end all of films, if they start tackling realistic themes, if they avoid staginess and strive for simplicity and naturalness in acting, there is no reason why Indian films should not compete with the best in other countries. We have enough talent, only it needs to be directed in the right channels."

The fact is that India has produced a large number of able directors and actors, and many fine films, few of which are ever seen outside of India.

One outstanding film—the only one of its kind ever made in India—was 'Children Of The Soil,' produced by the Indian People's Theatre Association in 1946 on the Bengal famine of 1942-43.

This film has been accumulating dust on the shelves of a New York distributor for several years. Why is it not released to the public?

What Europe's Critics Wrote About Tank's 'Longitude 49'

Tonight in Sidney, Australia, Berlin, Dresden, Chemnitz, Borna, Germany, and Pilsen, Carlsbad, and Ceske Budivice, Czechoslovakia, audiences will be pouring into theatres to see a play about American working class life. The play: Herb Tank's *Longitude 49*.

The response of audiences and critics in London, Berlin and Prague is indicated below:

"Here is a play," writes LIDove Noviny, Czechoslovakian literary journal, "that strengthens the hope and confidence of those of us in Czechoslovakia for it shows us that there is another America, a healthy and beautiful America, that is being born in the midst of the greatest struggle humanity has ever known. The strength of Tank's play arises from the fact that he does not attempt to sugarcoat the present difficult situation facing the American working class. He points to the most difficult task facing the American Communist Party: that not only must it fight the exploiters, but that it is forced to fight ceaselessly for every member of the working class confused and corrupted by the daily barrage of official propaganda. The realistic power of Tank's play is further strengthened by his sure knowledge of his characters, both in their deep

individuality and social typicality. It is a typical that the most conscious fighter for the rights of the working class is Brooks who as a Negro suffers a double oppression: that of his class and of his oppressed nation. Both typical and individual, too, are the other characters. There is Maguire who seeks to drown the sorrow of many defeats in alcohol and regains his backbone and strength in the course of the play's development; Blackie who instinctively opposes oppression in an anarchistic way because he does not yet see the correct working-class way; young Alabama who is shaken up by a brutal murder before he wakes up; and a whole gallery of seamen, who, in spite of the relatively small parts they play, are very precise and rich characters. And the characters of the class enemies are vivid and convincing because the author never satisfied him-



HERB TANK

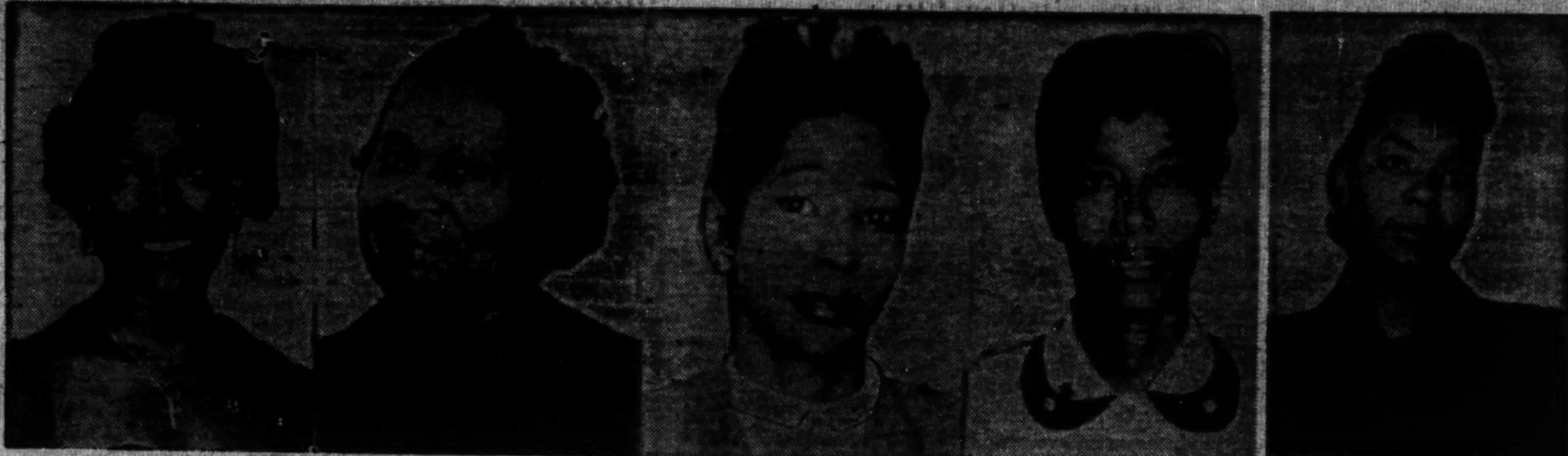
and ideas grow out of the action.

"Our own playwrights can learn something from this play about writing plays on contemporary themes. For example: that it is not necessary to be boring in order to be progressive. For example: that one can use the medium of a truly popular play to project progressive content. If this play had no other value than to prove this it would be sufficient."

And the great German poet and playwright Bertolt Brecht wrote from Germany:

"The existence of a play such as this one renews our faith in the American people."

Longitude 49 is now available to readers in hard cover, illustrated book at \$1.50 at your bookstore or direct from Auvergne Publishers, 1081 Jerome Ave., New York 52, N. Y.



CONTESTANTS for Labor's Negro Woman of the Year include, from left, upper row: Mrs. Sarah Ferguson, Mrs. Sula Mae Payne, Mrs. Bessie Stroughter, Mrs. Henrietta Moody, Mrs. Mary Legardy. Lower row, from left: Mrs. Letia Robertson, Mrs. Georgia Mae Russell. Woman at extreme right is Miss Franklin Lee Simms, contest manager. She is not a contestant.

'Discrimination is a knife in your heart . . .'

Women in Los Angeles 'Labor's Negro Woman of the Year' contest tell of their life-long fight against racial bias.

LOS ANGELES. — "Discrimination is a heart-breaking word, and as a Negro woman it affects me in so many ways."

The words are those of Earlene Cross, entrant in the "Labor's Negro Woman of the Year" contest of the Negro Labor Council. Miss Cross is one of 11 women entered in the contest.

Miss Cross, a domestic worker, was born in rural Mississippi, near Lexington.

"As a child," she says, "I didn't know the meaning of discrimination. But as I began to grow up, I began to learn its meaning."

WHITE KIDS RODE

"I had three and a half miles to walk to school, rain or shine. Negro children walked, white children rode in special school buses. They had nice warm schools and new text books. We had cold schools, old text books, and one teacher to teach all eight classes."

Miss Cross' education continued at Lanier high school in Jackson, Miss. Lanier, she said, was rated at the same level as Central High, a white school. But standards for Lanier didn't come half way up to those at the "white" school, she says.

"After I got to working age," she said, "I started working in an outer area as a maid, making \$12 a week, working eight hours a day."

THREE SEATS . . .

After work, tired and hungry, there was the Jimcrow bus trip to be faced, with three seats allocated to Negroes. One of these was over the heated engine, the others over the wheels. For most Negroes, it was a standup trip all the way.

"There was always a sign hung right in front of those three seats, with the word 'colored' on it," she said. "If you sat beyond that sign you were ask'd up in one of the meanest

ways a person could be asked up."

Miss Cross related treatment afforded Negroes by white bus drivers who insulted Negro passengers with white supremacist epithets.

This treatment, however, was only part of an entire picture in Mississippi where, Miss Cross says, "the Negro people are behind in everything. A colored man or woman regardless of what type of education he or she may have, is no good to them . . . the only job you can get is in some white person's kitchen, yard, or working on the garbage truck."

Just before coming to Los Angeles, Miss Cross worked in a clinic where — as usual — white people came first.

"There were four doctors at this clinic," she said. "They had a great many patients and didn't work by appointment. They were supposed to take the people as they came — first come, first served. But the white was always first. The Negro would have to sit in a little hot room for hours and hours. The white people had air-conditioning."

Miss Cross' entry in the Woman of the Year contest is sponsored by the Jewish People's Fraternal Order and the Emma Lazarus Lodge.

Other entrants and their sponsors are: Mrs. Henrietta Moody, Office Workers Local 253 (CPO); Mrs. Bessie Stroughter, Independent Progressive party; Mrs. Georgia Mae Russell, rank and file carpenters; Mrs. Sarah Ferguson, Marine Cooks and Stewards; Mrs. Myrtis Roberts, Warehousemen's Local 28 (ILWU); Mrs. Mary Legardy, community.

Mrs. Letia Robertson, rank and file auto workers; Mrs. Sula Mae Payne, rank and file garment workers; Mrs. Marie Willis, rank and file sheet metal workers, and Mrs. Ruth Alice Wilson, bay area community.



WOMAN today . . .

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

'Situation Normal' . . . ? Here's What Jobless Face

By CHARLOTTE WILLIAMS

DETROIT.

A SHORT WHILE ago, I read in the daily press here that 107,000 were unemployed in the Detroit area. Not too long afterwards another story appeared, saying the number of unemployed workers had been reduced, was now 65,000. Wondering what happened to the 22,000 workers no longer listed as unemployed I checked with two agencies in Detroit and followed further with an interview with an unemployed Detroit family. This is their story.

I visited the Michigan Employment Security Commission. There I found that of the 22,000 no longer on the rolls, 17,000 had left the city or otherwise voluntarily left the unemployment lists. This means that only 5,000 persons were presumably employed. (The records show that on Jan. 1, 1,338,000 persons were employed and at the end of March 1,344,000 were employed.)

What about these 17,000 who left the city, where did they go and why did they go? Some of them were migrant workers who had come to Detroit in the last few years. But the vast majority of them were workers who having exhausted their unemployment benefits, unable to get work and refused aid from any of the agencies in the city, started going from town to town looking for work. They carried with them the story of the heartless attitudes of welfare officials who demand conditions of extreme privation before they give assistance.

An integral part of the unemployed masses are the women who must work for a living, the married women who contribute to the support of the

family and the single who must maintain themselves. What does this city offer them when unemployed benefits are exhausted? If ill or the mother of a large family, occasionally a small check or grocery order. Otherwise one must be old and infirm, constantly under doctor care or spend weeks of near-starvation before the case is "considered." These women number 31,500 and I was assured they are not the few who work for Xmas, Easter or pia money. They all work to try to eke out an existence.

Knowing that discrimination has helped to create the unemployment of women as well as the entire Negro population, I sought details on its effect. (In a report to a Detroit meeting of the auto unions FEPC an increase in discriminatory requests, "for employees showed 85 percent of employers demanded 'white only'."

Assuming that 20,000 workers with no income and as yet not reemployed must have turned to some agencies, I spoke to a representative of the Detroit Welfare Department. I was told that only 256 workers had won the preliminary (I should say eliminating) round and were entering the second round of the fight for assistance. (There

were no figures on the number who had actually applied and been denied because of lack of sufficient evidence of need). According to these figures, somewhere in Detroit, there are 19,000 workers with no income. Many have families and for some reason have been rejected in their attempt to get help. There are no indications that any have been hired or rehired. They form a first string of the 107,000 idle in Detroit.

This is case history of an unemployed family. This is the history of a woman already on the welfare rolls and of her suffering. Mrs. Amy Young of 1420 Macomb is a mother and grandmother and must be the pinch-penny keeper of the purse. Circumstances have also given her in addition to her own two teenage children, the care of her three grandchildren, aged 7, 4 and 3. Her budget allowance for their support is \$12.50 per week. Recently after many visits to the welfare agency her allowance was increased to \$20.25 per week. This was too much the department decided, and consequently reduced her budget to \$12.25 again. This amount covers food, clothing, shelter, fuel, insurance, occasional doctor's bills and any emergency.

Prior to the employment of her eldest son, Mrs. Young was herself on welfare. With the beginning of his employment she was immediately taken off the welfare rolls. Now, her son is laid off and has only two more weeks of compensation to collect. The welfare department knows this. What is their proposal? Stretch the unemployment compensation.

This is what the unemployed 85,000 workers in Detroit face. The daily newspapers say the situation is "normal."



ALP Garden Rally Tuesday to Back Peace Candidates

See Story on Magazine Section Page 1

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BRITISH UNION OF 860,000 TO SEEK BIG 5 PEACE PACT

BLACKPOOL, England.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union, third largest in Britain with 860,000 members, Friday called for a peace pact among the Big Five powers.

The union's national council reported at its annual convention that it would approach the Labor Party through the Trade Union Council in an attempt to bring the five powers together for a discussion of arms reduction and prohibition of atomic and germ warfare.

Budenz Charged With 57 Acts of Perjury By '16'

By Harry Raymond

Defense Attorney Frank Serri concluded his part of the cross examination of government witness Louis F. Budenz in the trial of the 16 New York Communists Friday with the assertion that answers given to his questions showed Budenz had committed perjury 57 times when he testified in previous proceedings?

The cross-examination was then taken over by defense counsel Mary Kaufman. She also launched a vigorous attack on Budenz's credibility. Her examination of the witness showed that:

• Jacob Golos, named last week by Budenz as a co-conspirator with the 16, died in November, 1943, two years before the period of the alleged conspiracy charged in the indictment.

• Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a defendant, was not a member of the Communist Party political committee in March, 1940. Budenz had testified earlier that she was.

• Budenz was not an alternate member of the Communist National Committee, Feb. 8, 1944, as he testified under direct examination.

• Budenz was not in New York at that time, as he formerly testified, but was making a trip in the midwest.

It was Budenz's eighth day on the witness stand and his second day under cross examination.

When Mrs. Kaufman began her cross examination, she insisted the witness should give "yes" or "no" answers to questions and cease adding long explanations.

Prosecutor Myles Lane objected that "the woman is interrupting the witness." This remark brought a rustle of disapproval from the spectators' benches.

Mrs. Kaufman protested the characterization and asked that the court admonish Lane to "refer to me as counsel."

"This does require some comment," Judge Edward J. Dimock remarked. He admonished Lane for his male supremacist remark.

After Mrs. Kaufman brought out in the cross-examination that

Unionist Says Visit to Trial of 16 Is Eye-Opener

Trade unionists would get an "eye-opener" as to the meaning of the Smith Act by attending a session of the current trial under that law at Foley Square, Archie Lipschitz of Local 110, Furriers Joint Council, declared Friday.

The unionist's comment followed his attendance at the trial of the 16 Smith Act defendants, during the cross-examination of police-informer Louis Budenz. Attendance at the trial has spurred following an appeal for a "people's jury" to observe the frame-up proceedings.

Lipschitz declared:

"It is revealing to see Budenz squirming in a maze of contradictions on the stand. The fact that the testimony of paid informers of his ilk is sending Americans to jail is revolting."

By ABNER BERRY

Imagine, if you can, a stage converted into a garden where a profusion of gladiolas, roses, sweet peas, dahlias and fern framed a grand piano.

Imagine a hall which seats around 3,000 on one floor and a balcony packed way beyond its capacity made to seem as intimate as a living room.

Then imagine this crowd sitting enraptured from 8:30 to 12 midnight while they and the guest of honor exchanged birthday gifts—gifts that were meant for the enjoyment of all present.

(Continued on Page 7)

This was the setting in which

Gov't Hiking Retail Food Prices as War Fund Keeps Zooming

WASHINGTON.—The Government announced Friday it was preparing to raise ceiling prices in stores on about 15 food items. At the same time the Pentagon announced it had authorized the spending of \$90,900,000 since the Korean war began.

The two parallel announcements highlighted the growing burden on the consumer of the Truman war program. In the 21 months since the Korean war began, Congress has appropriated a total of \$118,300,000,000 for war spending.

Ellis Arnell, head of the Office of Price Stabilization, indicated Friday that retail ceiling prices are likely to go up within the next week or so on frozen foods, cereals, canned meats, fruits and about 10 other food items. He said the step was necessary to jack up the profits of the supermarkets and chains.

Arnall blamed the Capehart amendment for the increases. He said he had to boost the prices because the U. S. Emergency Court of Appeals had ruled that retailers and wholesalers, as well as manufacturers and processors, could force price increases under the Capehart amendment. He promised to appeal this ruling to the U. S. Supreme Court.

But in the midst of this legal wrangling, the fact remains that the consumer will be forced to pay still more in a week or so for Truman's war and war preparations, while big business profits are kept at their high level.

The increasing inflation burden on the masses of the people forced William Green, AFL president, to make a statement Friday to the House Banking Committee, which is considering extension beyond June 30 of the Defense Production Act. Green declared he would bolt the wage control program if Congress weakens price control or deprives Labor of its vote on the wage stabilization issues.

Some congressmen have said they want an "all-public" wage board. But Curran undermined his own position when he agreed emphatically with Chairman Vinson that the U. S. is in a "national emergency" and is "menaced" by armed attack by the Soviet Union. Having ac-

CIO, AFL Spokesmen Agree to No-Strike Line

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga) of the House Armed Services Committee has trapped representatives of the AFL and CIO into agreeing to work with the committee on formulating a bill to outlaw strikes in a "national emergency."

Joe Curran, president of the National Maritime Union testifying Friday for the CIO against the Smith bill, accepted the invitation for his organization. Herbert Thatcher, AFL attorney, who was a spectator at the hearing, also assented.

Both Curran and Thatcher had expressed strong opposition to the Smith Bill, especially on the ground that it provided for permanent restraint on the right of the union to exercise its one weapon—the strike. Both had insisted that all labor-management disputes, including those designated as "affecting the public welfare," should be solved through collective bargaining without government interference.

Curran added that the Taft-Hartley Act, with its 80-day prohibition of the right to strike, should be repealed and the Wagner national Labor Relations Act restored.

AGREES WITH VINSON

But Curran undermined his own position when he agreed emphatically with Chairman Vinson that the U. S. is in a "national emergency" and is "menaced" by armed attack by the Soviet Union. Having ac-

cepted this big business premise, Curran was compelled to go along with the anti-labor majority of the committee in the position that "something must be done to prevent strikes which hamper the defense effort."

"Let's all get together and try to work out a solution," Vinson said. "I agree with you," responded Curran.

In his testimony, Curran recommended that the committee "look into" the Morse Labor dispute bill, and suggested that a "solution" might be found there.

This bill, S-2999, provides, like all legislation supposedly dealing with "national emergency" strikes, for government seizure of plants, fact-finding boards, and injunctions to stop strikes. But in the Morse Bill the president can take these steps only with the concurrence of Congress.

Vinson said that when the labor representatives meet with his committee staff they can discuss the Morse proposals together with the Smith Bill "and any other ideas anybody has."

But he stressed that out of such a conference there must come legislation which would "solve" the question of strikes in "defense" industries.

Both Curran and Thatcher would no doubt deny that they have offered to collaborate in drawing up a bill to outlaw strikes. But the fact remains that this is the open purpose of the conference to which Vinson has invited them and which they have accepted.

Moreover, the CIO has been committed in advance to the principle of outlawing "national emergency" strikes, by Curran's praise for the Morse bill.

No more public hearings on the Smith bill will be held until after the conference concludes its work. Vinson said. The Senate Labor Committee will open hearings on the Morse bill later in the week.

'He Spoke for Me When I Had No Tongue'

By ABNER BERRY

Imagine, if you can, a stage converted into a garden where a profusion of gladiolas, roses, sweet peas, dahlias and fern framed a grand piano.

Imagine a hall which seats around 3,000 on one floor and a balcony packed way beyond its capacity made to seem as intimate as a living room.

Then imagine this crowd sitting enraptured from 8:30 to 12 midnight while they and the guest of honor exchanged birthday gifts—gifts that were meant for the enjoyment of all present.

This was the setting in which

New Yorkers celebrated Paul Robeson's 54th birthday Thursday night in Harlem's Rockland Palace. Relaxed, peaceful and rewarding.

The gifts, most of them representing a life time of preparation, were meant for everyone. I was reminded of an early American essayist who held that the most precious gifts are those which cannot be bought, but must come from the care and craft of the giver. That's the way the people felt about Paul Robeson, artist, leader and, ah Maxwell Glanville, the master of ceremonies, said of him, "The most nearly representative

Drinking Gourd," "I'm So Glad Trouble Don't Last Always," and "Go Down Moses." And Miss Beulah Richardson, the Mississippi-born Negro woman poet, actress and dramatist, rendered two poems. One poem introduced the guest of honor.

"Paul Robeson," one line went, "how proudly your name flourishes on my tongue." And another: "Who spoke and acted for me when I had no tongue?"

The poem urged that Robeson be not silenced now, but that he be allowed to tell the whole world. (Continued on Page 6)

Plan to Bust Unions Bared As Strike Wave Mounts

A MILLION WORKERS all of key big-business industries, were on strike by last weekend when Philip Murray ordered 680,000 steel workers to return to work.

The others included 90,000 oil workers who for the first time were united in a 22-union coalition; 40,000 lumber workers and 30,000 Western Union telegraph employees. Thousands of others are affected by smaller walkouts.

★
THIS STRIKE WAVE exploded as workers generally began to lose patience with the stalling tactics of the government and see the open union-busting face of the big corporations.

A rash of new anti-labor bills were introduced in Congress by the legislative marionettes of the trusts, with the new Smith Bill, giving courts power to seize both industries and unions and freeze or fix wage and working conditions during such seizure, already in the hearing stage.

The Truman administration's claim to be on labor's side in this situation was blown sky high when Secretary of Defense Robert Lovett, appearing as a witness in hearings for the Smith Bill, welcomed it and endorsed its essential features.

★
THE CLEAREST EXPRESSION of what's really back of the big business propaganda and legislative campaign that erupted with the steel seizure, was voiced by former War Mobilization Boss Charles E. Wilson in testimony before the Senate Banking Committee. The former head of General Electric asked the committee members to keep his testimony on labor secret and it should not be "repeated outside this room." But Robert S. Allan, Washington Columnist for the New York Post disclosed that testimony reporting Mr. Wilson said:

"I am firmly convinced that the time has arrived for Congress to take the bit in its teeth . . . I say that because I am profoundly disturbed by the fact that one labor union and one labor leader have become more powerful than the president of the United States, more powerful even than the Senate of the United States . . .

"In the past Congress has enacted laws to break up monopolies in business. But I want to point out to you that we have no laws to break up monopolies in labor unions. I say it is time we had such a law. And that isn't all. You will never be able to control labor unions and labor monopolies until you end industry-wide bargaining. That is the only way it can be done."

★
THIS IS the old big business objective which almost got into the Taft-Hartley Law. It is designed to atomize the unions into inert, competing, local organizations, powerless to combat combinations in steel, oil, auto, railroad or most other industries.

It is aimed at the historic unity that the oil workers achieved in a coalition of 22 CIO, AFL and independent unions in the current wage struggle. Under Wilson's plan the united movement would be outlawed and each local of each union would be forced to bargain separately.

The same would hold in the steel, and the struck lumber and telegraph industries.



A HUMAN CHAIN of Negro and white steel workers at the main gate of the U.S. Steel plant at Gary, Ind., stopped cars and trucks from entering the plant during the walkout of 650,000 steelworkers.

Steel Locals Vote for Return of Old Demands

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.

STEEL WORKERS here are ready to renew their strike after the Supreme Court acts on their case—and possibly before.

A hair-trigger situation prevailed in the mills this week with workers returning to their jobs against their will and their better judgment.

An officer of the big U. S. Steel Gary Local 1014 told this reporter: "The men are fed up with all this government interference. We want to get back to straight collective bargaining and to battle this thing out with the steel companies."

The main trend in the United Steelworkers District 31, with its 100,000 members, was to revert to the union's original 22 demands in a showdown with the steel companies.

★
THE 19,000-MAN Gary Local unanimously approved a resolu-

(Continued on Page 6)



STRIKING OIL WORKERS picket the Sinclair Oil Co. in Chicago at night during the walkout of 90,000 across the country.

How Pickets Stopped 'The E. J. Block'

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

IN THE CURRENT STEEL STRUGGLE, the steel companies have sown the grapes of wrath.

Through all the ups and downs of the dispute, one thing has kept rising—the hatred and anger of the workers against the Steel Trusts and their conviction that this is and will remain their sworn enemy.

There may have been many confusions in this struggle, but one thing has remained diamond-hard and clear in the minds of the workers—that the steel corporations are out to stunt their lives, to maim their union and to inflict permanent damage on their ability to fight.

I don't recall such bitter anti-company sentiment around the Chicago area mills since the Little Steel strike of 1937. The hatred of the Tom Girdler of that day is duplicated and surpassed in the intense feeling against Clarence B. Randall, of Inland Steel and spokesman for the Steel Trust. I witnessed one incident which dramatized the depth of this antagonism by the workers.

Every strike has its high points, its moment of superb militancy. And such a moment was the stopping of the giant freighter

"The E. J. Block" by a handful of Inland pickets.

It was an episode of labor history that rivals the climax of the GM sitdown or the courageous action of the railroad workers in the strike a few years back against the Peoria T.P. & W. Railroad and the despotic George McNear.

In the T.P. & W. strike, the workers lined themselves across the tracks, forming a human chain that stopped a scab-run locomotive.

In East Chicago a dozen pickets stopped a 10-ton ore freighter.

The workers had closed every gate of the Inland plant. But they realized suddenly that the company's lake ships and its docks were a menace to the strike. As long as shipping remained open, the company had a means of transporting unlimited numbers of scabs and raw materials into the plant and of sending out finished steel.

The workers realized also that they were fighting a foe which would not hesitate to use this or any other means against them.

At Tuesday noon, April 29, a dozen Inland pickets went into action. "The E. J. Block" was heading out toward Lake Michigan, being pulled by a tug through the Indiana Harbor ship canal.

Crossing the canal at Indianapolis Boulevard was a drawbridge that had to be raised in order for the Inland Company freighter to get into the lake.

A dozen pickets mounted the drawbridge and faced the on-

\$\$\$ Needed Now In Fund Drive

THERE ARE ONLY a few days left to the May 15 deadline which we had set ourselves for completing The Worker's \$100,000 fund campaign. As of May 7, we had

not yet reached the 55 percent mark.

Collecting \$55,000 in little more than a month for a militant workingclass paper—one which challenges the official policies of war, national oppression and super-exploitation dictated by Big Business—is no small achievement in our country today.

But we need the entire \$100,000, every cent of it, to ensure appearance of the paper for the next few months.

We know from annual experience that you, our readers, will not let your paper down.

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MAYBE we have not yet impressed upon you the fact that we are in a really tight spot. Or maybe many of you are holding out until the finale of the campaign. Whatever the reason for the lag, we know you can and will overcome it.

The point is that we need this money now.

At the National Freedom of the Press Conference in March, where the campaign was launched, organized readers in various states pledged specific sums. Groups of readers in other states, not represented at the conference, have also undertaken goals.

So far, though, organized readers in only three states have turned in any substantial amounts of money, and groups in two others have turned in small amounts.

CONNECTICUT readers, who have sent along \$1500 through organized groups out of a pledge of \$2,000, are on top percentage wise. New Yorkers, who have turned in over \$45,000 out of a total pledge of \$70,000, are second. And Massachusetts readers, together with the smaller New England states, have now come through with \$2,000 out of \$3,000.

Indiana readers have sent along \$148 out of a goal of \$700, and we received from Tampa, Florida, \$50 from a group of readers.

There have been many contributions of sums varying from \$1 to \$100 from individual readers, which add slightly to the goals set by the readers in the various states. But we have yet to hear from the organized groups of readers in such states as Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, etc. And time is slipping.

B'klyn Tribute To Puerto Rican Mothers Sunday

The fifteenth annual Mother's Day tribute to Puerto Rican mothers in Brooklyn will be held on Sunday at P.S. 5, Tillary & Lawrence Street near Borough Hall. The celebration this year will pay special tribute to the unity of Puerto Rican, Negro and white mothers in Brooklyn. As in other years, more than 100 gifts will be distributed to the mothers, with special gifts to the youngest mother, the oldest mother and the mother with most children. Leading candidate in the latter classification is a woman with 14 children.

For Peace, Democracy, Security! ALP Election Rally.

Hear Mrs. Vivian Hallinan at the Garden, May 13.

rogant and ruthless employer. This was a moment in which a group of workers suddenly realized their own power and the meanness of those whose great wealth they themselves created.

"Imagine us stopping that freighter," laughed one of the picketers. "Sometimes a guy doesn't know his own strength."

Bonn Finance Minister Fights Occupation Cost

BONN, Germany.—West Germany's Finance Minister Fritz Schaeffer threatened Friday night to quit his Cabinet post if the Western powers refuse to cut their request for German financial support of American, British and French troops stationed here.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Schaeffer met during the afternoon with the three western high commissioners. But it was understood they failed, for the second consecutive day, to reach agreement.

The Western powers want \$1,618,000,000 a year for occupation troops.

Meanwhile, the upper house of the West German Parliament served notice Friday that it holds the power to block ratification of the "contractual agreements" covering the European Army contribution and the new German contractual treaty.

New Trial Set For Captain Who Killed Negro

The ship captain killer of a Negro seaman will be retried on voluntary manslaughter charges in Federal Court May 22, it was learned Friday. The date was set Thursday at a hearing before Judge John W. Clancy.

The first trial of Capt. Franklin B. Weaver, the killer of William Harvey ended with a hung jury after 13 hours of deliberation with a 7 to 5 for conviction vote. The issue was whether or not Weaver killed Harvey "wilfully and in the heat of passion" when on Oct. 25, 1952, aboard the "Flying Trader" in the North China Sea, he and First Mate Peter Svenson beat and manacled the helpless Negro youth, after which Weaver pumped three bullets into him. Weaver claimed that Harvey's complaint of illness was "malingering."

Weaver who is on \$25,000 bail is working in the Isbrandtsen Company's personnel department.

'Defender' Owner Buys N.Y. 'Age'

The New York Age, oldest Negro newspaper in the United States has been bought by John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the "Chicago Defender."

Sengstacke, who declared he will

General Urges New Trial for Rosenbergs

Among the thousands of persons all over the United States who have joined the call for a new trial for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell are: Brig. Gen. (retired) Henry C. Newcomer, Washington; Rabbi Ben Z. Bergman, Rabbi Franklin Cohn of Los Angeles and Judge Norval K. Harhis of Indiana.

"I think they are the victims of current hysteria," Gen. Newcomer wrote to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Others who have also recently spoken up for a new trial include Rev. Frank G. White, New York; Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; Prof. H. G. Landou, University of Chicago; Rev. Amos Murphy, Boston; Rev. Charles W. Campbell, Albany; Rev. Willard Uphaus, Conn.; Rev. Carl L. Crain, Los Angeles; Robert Kenny, noted California attorney; Rev. Stephen T. Fritchman, Los Angeles; Rev. Harold O. Schmidt, Los Angeles and Rev. Howard Matson, Los Angeles.

In a nationwide letter to the Rosenberg Committees and supporters, the Committee called for Mothers' Day greetings to be sent to Ethel Rosenberg at Sing Sing, where she has been confined to the death house for almost a year. Greetings should be addressed to "Ethel Rosenberg, 354 Hunter St., Ossining, N. Y."

Long Island RR Gets New Fare Hike

The New York State Public Service Commission Friday authorized the Long Island Railroad to increase its fares. The cost of unrestricted monthly commuter tickets will be increased 32 cents a ticket. Restricted monthly tickets will be increased 29 cents and unrestricted weekly tickets 8 cents.

The commission also ruled that the company need no longer refund the extra 10 cent charge it collects from passengers who buy tickets aboard trains.

issue a detailed statement later is a stalwart in Democratic politics in Chicago. With the purchase of the Age, Sengstacke now controls four Negro papers the others being in Louisville, Detroit, and Chicago.

PP Urges Defeat of \$6.9 Billion Bill For Foreign Arms

Calling the Mutual Security bill "insurance for mutual bankruptcy," Elmer Benson, chairman of the Progressive Party, Friday called on Progressive Party organizations and all citizens to write immediately to their Congressman demanding the defeat of the \$6.9 billion foreign rearmament bill just voted out by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

"At a time when the whole world cries for peace and an end to armaments, the House Foreign Affairs Committee, carrying out the Republican-Democratic mandate for bankruptcy, votes to spend \$6.9 billions to rearm Europe. Britain, France, every nation in Europe, are cutting needed social services, raising taxes, facing growing unemployment and the danger of bankruptcy. Piling armaments on them will not strengthen them—it will help to destroy them," said Mr. Benson in his statement.

"This is not a bill for peace, but for war, a bill that the American people must pay for in lower

Bonn Parliament Votes to Deny Adenauer Funds

BONN, Germany.—The upper house of the West German Parliament, the Bundesrat, in the first test vote since Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic coalition lost control of that body a fortnight ago, defeated a government proposal to increase the percentage of income and corporation taxes turned over by the provinces to the Federal government.

That action may cripple West Germany's Nazi rearmament program by denying the government funds.

Hear Mrs. Charlotte Bass at the Garden, May 13.

U.S. Soldier Lassos Japanese, Drags Him Through Streets

YOKOHAMA, Japan.—A U. S. Soldier Friday lassoed a Japanese bicyclist from a truck and dragged him through the streets. The victim of the lassoing, Yutaka Tomono, 30, had to be taken to a hospital.

Five Army enlisted men were riding in the rear of the truck when one of them looped an improvised lasso around Tomono. He was pulled off the bicycle and dragged behind the truck.

The soldier and his four companions who were riding with him in the army truck were arrested. The army refused to give their names.

Brass Threatens to Jail Newsmen Who Go To Koje POW Camp

American correspondents in Korea were threatened with jail by Pentagon brasshats over the weekend if they should attempt to visit the Koje Island prisoner-of-war camp. The newsmen were told they would be "interned" if they sought to find out for them-

decent treatment, as for instance, a hospital representative.

They described the POWs demands as "administrative," and earlier reports described the prisoners as making such modest requests as writing paper, which appeared to indicate they had been deprived of it.

Van Fleet himself said, "There are vague reports that the matter of fingerprints was one of the matters." The general's hazy statement did not make clear whether

the Koreans were protesting the indignity of being fingerprinted like criminals instead of being treated as prisoners of war.

Press association dispatches quoted Pyongyang Radio as saying that the "recent uprising by the war prisoners and the latest May 7th incident" were evidence of the prisoners' desire that all be repatriated.

Dodd sent the news of his safety by field telephone to American security officials at the prison gate.

Leader of Rank-File Dock Strike Faces 2½-5 Years in Prison

Frank Nawrocki, business agent of Local 808, International Longshoremen's Association, and Brooklyn leader of last fall's 26-day rank-and-file waterfront strike, was denied bail as he faced a jail term of 2½ to 5 years on a perjury charge growing out of his clash during that struggle with the forces of hoodlum strikeleader Anthony Anastasia.

Nawrocki was the leader of the picket squads that shifted from dock to dock and were very effective in maintaining the waterfront shutdown.

The 39-year old union official was found guilty by a blue-ribbon jury on an indictment charging him with swearing falsely to an affidavit in which he charged that Joseph Colazzo, president of ILA Local 1277 and one of Anastasia's associates threatened him with a pistol during the strike. Nawrocki's affidavit said Colazzo pointed the

pistol at Nawrocki from an open window in the latter's car.

Later, when Colazzo was up for a hearing in Brooklyn felony court, Nawrocki recanted on his affidavit. The case was turned over to a grand jury and ultimately came to a trial before Judge Sam Leibowitz.

Nawrocki did not explain why he recanted on the charge, and whether he was under threats. But Special Assistant District Attorney Aaron E. Koota said after the verdict that "had this defendant not reneged . . . three hoodlums—Jerry Anastasia (brother of Anthony), Frank Russo and Joe Colazzo—would have received their just punishment for the assault."

It would appear, therefore, that the prosecutor held the original charge of Nawrocki to have been valid and held the union leader for not pressing the charge.

NEGRO PASTOR, ONCE SLAVE, OBSERVES 103d BIRTHDAY

NEPTUNE, N. J.—The Rev. John Green, once a Negro slave, driven from his Frankfurt, Ky., home by the Ku Klux Klan after the Civil War because he preached "freedom," celebrated his 103rd birthday Friday.

"Old age is catching up with him," his wife, Mary, said at their modest little frame home here. She is 78.

"John hasn't been doing so well in the last 12 months," Mrs. Green said. "But the doctors say he has an amazing constitution."

The Rev. Green, ordained in a Methodist church in Columbus, Ohio many, many years ago, sat in a nearby rocking chair just resting. He is almost blind and deaf.

That disturbs Mrs. Green, his fifth wife. She recalls how only a year ago he walked without a cane, puttered in the garden and had a "remarkable memory" for remembering events before the Civil War.

"His memory isn't so good anymore," she said. "I think he would have forgotten his birthday if I hadn't reminded him."

The white-haired preacher likes to feel he played a small part in the betterment of his race. During his 64 active years as a minister, he built two churches in the Columbus area and lectured widely to "keep my people in good spirits."

living standards, higher taxes and higher prices. It will cost every American family over \$200 a year. Instead of building peace, it is another step to bankruptcy and war. The bill appropriates billions to arm Europe and continue the oppression of the colonial peoples and hypocritically provides a token amount for so-called "technical assistance" which is used to enrich colonial overlords, and has a mere pittance for international children's relief.

"I urge every member of the Progressive Party and every citizen who wants peace to write to his Congressmen immediately to urge a vote against this bill for mutual bankruptcy. An aroused people can defeat this bill as it defeated Universal Military Training."

"Not only did the treasury department fail to check the accuracy of Mr. Gross' reported tax liability but they likewise failed to take any action against this taxpayer for his failure to file returns for other years," Williams said.

Mrs. McGee Describes Mississippi Terror

By ABNER W. BERRY

MRS. ROSALIE McGEE, the widow of Willie McGee whom the state of Mississippi murdered last May 8 in a "rape" frame-up, arrived in New York City this week as a refugee from racist terror.

The courageous, slightly-built Negro mother of four children related to me how she had slipped out of Jackson, Mississippi, in an automobile last week after nearly a week of harassment and intimidation by local police. She was interviewed in the Harlem apartment of friends who are helping her find a permanent home in the North.

ON SUNDAY morning, April 27, a drunken woman, obviously inspired by others, parked on Mrs. McGee's porch brandishing a knife and shouting over and over again: "This is where McGee's wife lives all right and I'm going to straighten out the whole mess before I leave here."

About noon, Mrs. McGee re-

lated, she called the police for protection. When they arrived it was Mrs. McGee who was placed in the police car and taken to the police station.

"So you're Willie McGee's wife?" she quotes the cops as asking her over and over as she sat in the station. Rifles were taken down from racks and pointed at and over Mrs. McGee's head, and as each cop came into the room, she was pointed out: "This is Willie McGee's wife."

"After two hours of that," Mrs. McGee recalled, "I asked them, 'Are you going to lock me up, or what are you going to do with me? Charge me with something and let me pay my fine and go.'"

She was answered with, "Shut your mouth!"

UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK that night she was taunted by the police in the station she said. "Do you intend to stay here?" she was asked. And when she answered "Yes,"

the cops asked, "What do you

know about Negro rights? I guess you are still going to go on fighting for Negro rights, eh?"

"I answered that I guess I was," Mrs. McGee said.

"We don't need n—rs like you around here!" she quotes a cop as shouting threateningly to her in answer.

She was allowed to go home after a policeman for whom she had once worked intervened.

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FOR THE NEXT two days cops watched her, holding her in virtual house arrest, and on Wednesday morning, April 30, two or three policemen served her with a search warrant. They entered her home, kicked things around, ransacked her personal belongings and commanded, "Come on Rosalie and tell us where the whiskey is." There was no whiskey but they came upon a letter with two airplane tickets in it. The letter was from the Chicago May Day Committee. A policeman escorted Mrs.

McGee out of the room while they held a whispered conference and left, taking the letter and the tickets with them.

After that three cops were stationed in front of her home. She was afraid to go to the airport or to the railroad station and a car had to be sent for her from Chicago.

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JACKSON police followed the car to the city limits. In the meantime, she said, an FBI man had promised her, "You have nothing to be afraid of." This came after a delegation protested to the Department of Justice in Washington.

While Mrs. McGee and her friends look for a place to live where she can find respite from the constant application of psychological terror used against her in Mississippi, her four children will live with her husband's mother Mrs. Bessie McGee. They are Gracie Lee, 12; Della Lee, 13; Willie Earl, 11, and Mary Lee, 9.

MRS. ROSALIE McGEE

A worried look came across Mrs. McGee's face as she concluded her story with the following:

"My friends think I would be safer and better off up here, but I wasn't afraid to keep on living down there. I hope people don't think that there's another one running away. I hope they don't think I left home because I was scared."

To Place Peace Issue Before All '52 Party Conventions

THE QUESTION OF PEACE will be projected into the 1952 presidential campaign, the American Peace Crusade said this week. A peace plank will be submitted to the convention of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive Party conventions for incorporation into the platforms. A special enlarged National Committee meeting of the APC will be held in early June to draft the plank. Throughout the land local peace councils are starting to discuss their ideas of what such a peace plank should contain, in many cases linking in specific local, state, city and farm issues for their own Congressional incumbents and candidates to answer.

In addition to this historic peace plank, which will bring the central concern of all the American people right to the major conventions from the people for the first time, the APC is emphasizing the all-round peace program decided at the great Delegates Assembly to Washington, a program centered around the campaign for peace in Korea now and peace pact negotiations between the five major powers.

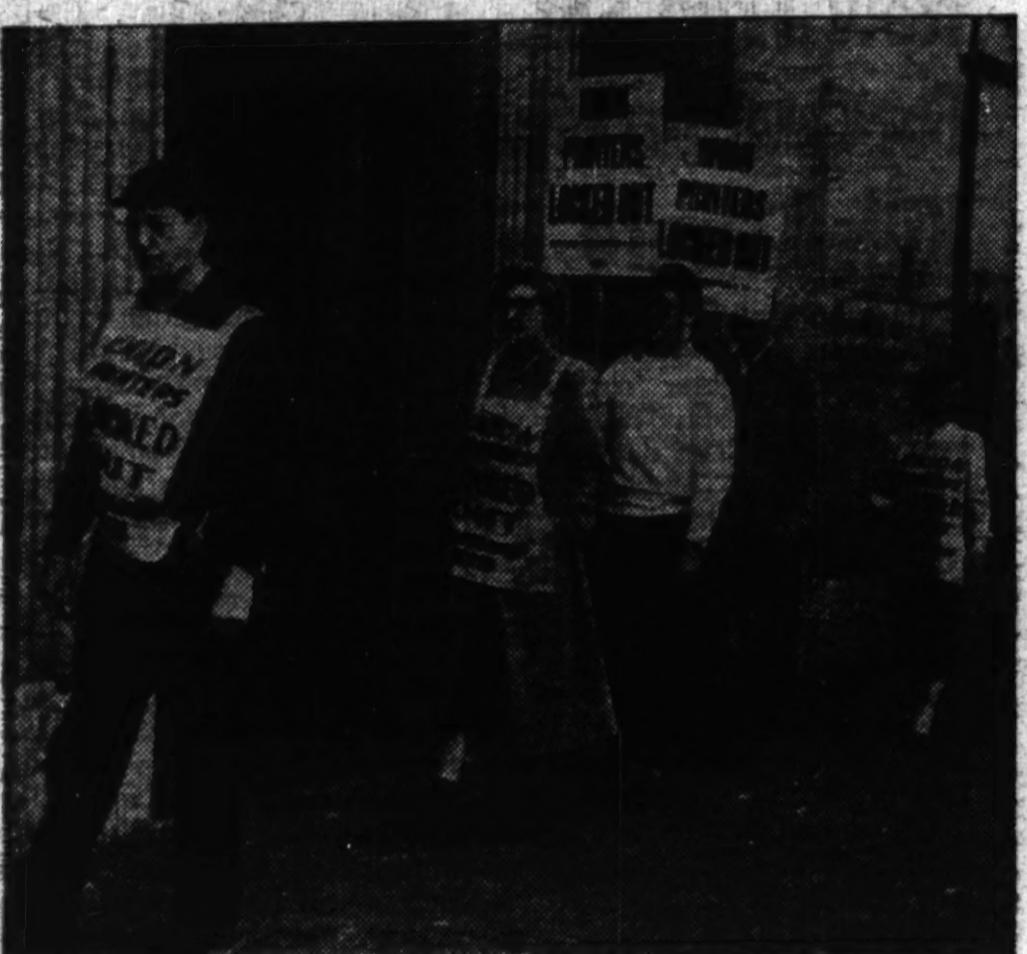
THIS PROGRAM calls for the following:

- Peace in Korea... no third year of the war.
- Dedication of the period from now until June 26, the anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, to obtaining additional hundreds of thousands of signatures for peaceful negotiations, in other words, a return to the original principles on which the UN was founded, agreement for peace between the US, USSR, Britain, France and China. (One half million signatures were presented to the Congressmen and Senators at Washington.)
- A halt to the re-armament of Germany and a four power conference on Germany.
- An end to the suppression of the growing struggle of colonial peoples for self-government.

THE PROGRAM also includes special Mother's Day activity this Sunday for peace, taking different forms in different localities. In New York, Mother's Day cards for peace addressed to President Truman are getting virtually a 100 percent response.

While there has been no indication of what the Peace Plank will contain, there seem grounds for speculation that the overwhelming cry for immediate peace in Korea and for going on record for peaceful negotiations will be part of it. The dramatic Peace Initiative of the mothers of three GIs in the State of Washington and its possibilities for other states, may well be dealt with. Local peace groups in many cases are stressing the defeat of the high military budget as unnecessary and ruinous to the peoples' already shrinking living standards.

Such clear cut, simple and obviously popular measures, already confirmed by polls as being the property of the overwhelming majority of the people, will be very hard for the parties to tack in their pre-election conventions.



PRINTERS PICKET PAPER—Members of the AFL International Typographical Union picket the Rockford, Ill., Register-Republic in protest against the use of automatic typesetters. Paper was forced to suspend, hit back with injunction against picketing.

FARMERS WANT PEACE, SAYS BENSON, TELLS OF PROGRESSIVE PARTY PROGRAM

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE "AMERICAN FARMER" is a very angry man these days, is the opinion of Elmer Benson, former Governor of Minnesota and now chairman of the Progressive Party.

Sitting in the party's national headquarters, a neon light away from the teeming excitement of Broadway, Benson was a long way from Appleton, Minn., his home town. "But the issues downstairs," he said, pointing to jammed New York City sidewalks, "are not basically different from the voters who till our soil, grow our food and help decide the political destiny of the nation."

WHAT'S the farmer angry about? Well, for one thing—"perhaps the most important thing"—he wants "his boy back on the farm," said Benson.

"Maybe they've been mailed to a certain extent by phony farm leaders and politicians," he added. "but they're becoming more and more convinced that the Korean war is unjust, that their sons should be home helping with the crops and the chores instead of being bloody corpses for the billionaire corporations."

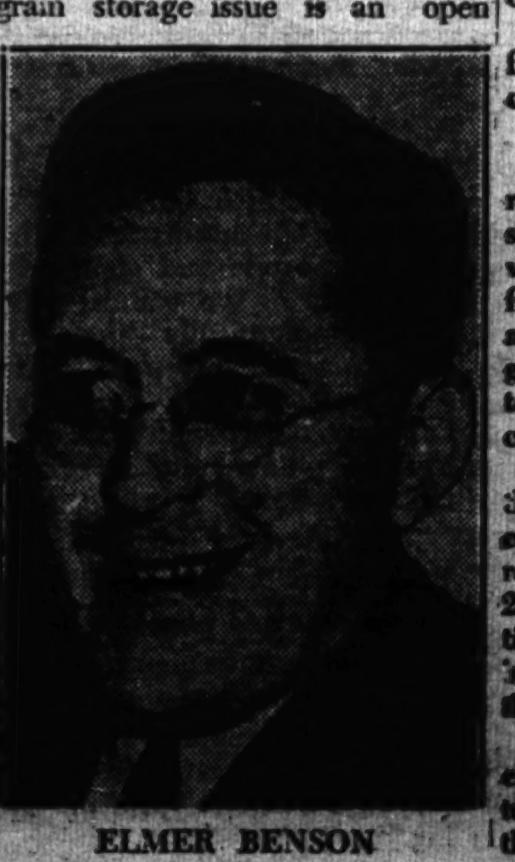
Especially, the one-time Minnesota Governor emphasized, when they see their needs neglected or betrayed by both major parties.

THE FARMERS can see the disastrous effects of political bipartisanship weeds right on their own land, Benson asserted. He told of sliding farm prices, increased prices for machinery, gas, supplies and

equipment while the return for scandal" competing with any farm commodities keeps going down.

"They see the squeeze play," declared Benson, "and thousands of them are willing to admit now that they can't support a huge arms and war program and still have a social-economic farm program at home."

The farmers see through Truman's phony grain storage promises which he used in 1948 to divert farm votes from the Republicans who had killed a bill that would have provided grain storage on farms instead of in government warehouses where speculators rode roughshod over prices. In farm states today, Benson averred, "the grain storage issue is an open



BENSON OUTLINED some of the farm planks for Progressive Party campaigning in midwest and rural areas which he felt must "inevitably help spur the growing breakaway farm votes from Democrats and Republicans." These are:

Subsidies to help the small farmer

A subsidy program to help the low-income consumer in the form of widespread distribution of farm surplus goods.

Decent production payments to give farmers parity and increase output.

A program to help sustain the farm family with hospitals, schools, clinics, road, etc.

HE SPOKE of the need for a real flood control and water conservation program, of newer development, of federal aid for small farmers to get control of their acreage from banks and mortgagees to rehabilitate their homes, to buy needed equipment, to purchase their own farms.

"The farmer is angry about a thousand things—from war and corruption to high prices and low returns," Benson asserted. "I saw 2500 farmers sign a Big Five petition appeal at a Minnesota Swedish Festival recently," he paused—then concluded quietly:

"They're moving. It'll require campaigning, but life itself will teach them first. They'll get rid of the weeds."

Big Drive Opened for More Housing

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

THE RIGHT TO LIVE indecency and comfort is just about next to eating clean wholesome food in the things all human beings want and need most. And hence the conference on "Housing Today and Tomorrow" attracted one of the most diversified group of New Yorkers ever to come together for a common purpose.

The critical housing situation facing most New Yorkers is not now and has never been a secret. And the old tendency of many to accept the over-crowding forced by profit-hungry real estate interests along with "death and taxes" is rapidly disappearing as the population increased and existing housing crumbles from old age.

*

MINISTERS like the Right Rev. Boris R. Burden, St. Marks Orthodox Catholic Church; Rev. Herminio L. Perez, Spanish Presbyterian Church; The Rev. Bishop H. R. Hernandez, Church of the Holy Apostles Greek Catholic Church; Rev. Charles Melano, Grace Methodist Church; Rev. Annie Johnson, Council of Baptist

Churches; and the Rev. Jesse McGowan, Rocky Mountain Baptist Church, were there discussing with others of many faiths and convictions just what the people can do to win more housing.

The chairman of the conference was Rev. Perez, militant leader in the Puerto Rican community, who has raised an insistent voice against the fiendish rent gouging of his people as well as Negroes throughout New York City.

THE PANEL of Discrimination in Housing had as discussion leader Mrs. Raphael Hendrix, heroine of the struggle for the right of Negroes to live in Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Stuyvesant Town. Here also was the noted artist Edward Strickland, now engaged in a struggle for the right to live in lily-white Knickerbocker Village.

"It is a great moral battle going on there, and elsewhere the right of Negroes to live is denied," the young artist declared.

Here the proposal for new luxury projects in the heart of working class districts like Harlem and the Upper West Side were roundly denounced and exposed as in fact creating more ghettos since the Negroes and Puerto Ricans living in this area cannot possibly pay the exorbitant rents to be charged—and faced with the white super-mary bars against them in other neighborhoods will be forced back into Jim Crow ghettos where

(Continued on Back Page)

It Was a Purge Convention; Textile Workers Got Nothing

By GEORGE MORRIS

CLEVELAND.

LESS THAN AN HOUR'S time was devoted by the five-day convention of the Textile Workers Union of America here to passage of constructive "non-controversial" resolutions like condemnation of the Smith and Taft-Hartley acts. All the rest of the time of the 2,500 delegates, alternates and staff people, brought here at a cost substantially above \$500,000, was taken up with factional wrangling and the purge of ousted executive vice-president George Baldanzi and his four associates on the union's executive council.

No time was given to tackling the problem of mass unemployment now estimated at 150,000, higher workloads, wage cuts and other fruits of the armaments economy and nothing on organization of the South.

THE BIG ISSUE before the union was, as claimed by president Emil Rieve, that he and Baldanzi cannot get along and one or the other must go, "in the interest of unity."

There were no fundamental differences between the two groups although the intensity of the factionalism and the degeneration it has revealed within the union, is the worst this writer has witnessed in many years of labor reporting.

The Rieve faction came out the victor drawing for its slate a top of 1253 votes and a low of 1199 for 26 candidates. Baldanzi personally topped his slate with 720 votes in the secret balloting with 654 the lowest for his ticket.

But the factional struggle in this union of some 300,000 members is far from over. Rieve will have "unity" at his New York headquarters but the Baldanzi forces are not leaving the arena and are preserving bases of support in New Jersey, Rhode Island and the South. Their Canadian supporters walked out of the convention and announced they plan to pull out affiliates with a membership of about 8,500.

PASSAGE of the civil liberties resolution condemning the conviction of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party and demanding repeal of the thought-control provisions of the Smith and McCarran laws, was undoubtedly the most important positive act of the convention.

The resolution said we are "witnessing a process of corrosion of these cherished rights," and that anti-Communism has become a "cloak for reactionary forces to drive the people into patterns of conformity."

The Supreme Court's decision sustaining the conviction of the Communist leaders also is a grave blow to our heritage of free speech and free thought," continued the resolution. "These Communist leaders were convicted under the Smith Act, not for conspiring or attempting to overthrow the government by force and violence but for conspiring to teach the propriety of such an overthrow.

"Such doctrine is a threat to the free speech of all man. While we urge the vigorous prosecution of espionage and sabotage, we insist that the prosecution of those who merely advocate ideas, however repulsive, is injurious to the cause of freedom."

THE RESOLUTION called on Congress to "review and revise" existing legislation, "especially the Smith Act and the Subversive Activities Control (McCarran) Act" to prohibit prosecution "merely on the basis of speech and advocacy of unpopular ideas."

Demand for repeal of Taft-Hartley, condemnation of UMT, flood control, an equitable tax law, health insurance, more stringent rent and price control and sup-

Conventions: Follow Them in Daily Worker

The following conventions, all taking place the week of May 12, will be covered by the Daily Worker:

STEEL, Philadelphia, May 13-16.

FUR AND LEATHER, Chicago, May 11-16.

CLOTHING, Atlantic City May 12-16.

PACKING, Denver, May 12-16.

DISTRIBUTIVE, Dist. 65, Atlantic City, May 17-18.

plementary unemployment insurance, were among the other resolutions passed, but without discussion.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS resolution noted the "rapid current against civil rights running in America" as exemplified in the Florida killings and the Cicero riot and called for more vigorous action by its members for a federal civil rights law, an anti-lynch law, abolition of poll taxes, and for enactment of an FEPC.

It is to be especially regretted that this union in an almost lily-white industry did not have a real discussion on the civil rights resolution because many of the delegates, although they voted for it, did not really appreciate its meaning.

Later on the very day it was passed, when delegates snake-danced and made noise on the vast convention floor to boom their candidates, about a dozen of them wore confederate hats. Baldanzi's candidate for secretary-treasurer, Lewis M. Conn, who is North Carolina state director of the TWUA, wore a confederate hat as he waved from the platform to the demonstrators.

BUT THE RIEVE FORCES too, didn't see anything strange in delegates to a labor convention wearing symbols of slavery. There were an estimated 25 to 30 Negro delegates in the convention—a five-fold increase over the number that attended the convention two years ago. This showed some breakthrough in this almost lily-white industry. They were embroiled in the factional lineup like others. But it is doubtful if they were very favorably impressed with what they saw of white-dominated unionism in this convention.

It was hard to estimate the true feelings of most delegates white or Negro, because both sides aimed to arouse their followers to hysterical frenzies. Parliamentary laws went to winds. The chairman and the delegates paid little attention to them. Only the guest speakers received attention. Booring, heckling, points of order and wrangling with the chairman interrupted most speakers.

THERE WERE no holds barred in the factional literature dumped into the convention by each side. There were such mutual compliments like charges of dictatorship, misuse of funds, cowardice in face of the enemy, abandonment of

particular in skilled occupations, the Council adopted as one of its major projects the fight for effective fair employment practice legislation on a local, state and nation-wide basis.

Dissatisfied with the sham of an Executive Order issued by President Truman last December, the NLC petitions represent a rejection of the do-nothing attitude of our legislative bodies to this acute problem.

The Washington conference will review the status of the nationwide Council campaign for 100,000 new jobs for Negro workers, and lay plans for the next NLC convention to be held in November, 1952.

struggles, mailing of "death" notes, anti-Semitism, use of "goons" and "strong arm" squads, padding expense accounts packing the convention with fake delegates, chartering "paper" locals, etc., etc.

One pamphlet issued by the Baldanzi forces showed the salaries and expenses of some 200 staff members and officers showing in most cases their expenses ran near or above their regular salaries.

THE NET RESULT of this five-day factional spree was the shattering of the authority and prestige of the leaders of both sides. There was little lustre left of Mr. Rieve's prestige. One example of the way he was treated was on the occasion when, as usual, he hammered and shouted "I ruled." The center row of some 150 delegates, a pro-Baldanzi block, responding to its cheer-leader, stood up in unison, stretched their arms upward and bowed to the "ruler."

An example of the hysterical pitch was in the case of an engaged couple who came as pro-Rieve delegates from a Massachusetts town. The husband-to-be switched sides. She threw the ring at him publicly and quite a scene occurred before a sizable number of spectators.

It would certainly be a pity if the couple didn't make up for there was absolutely nothing worth while to break over.

BALDANZI, after two years of the factional struggle, came with a program that only called for some organizational reforms, like election of the regional, state and industry directors, now appointed; CIO supervision over textile organizers in the South and a grievance arbitration body for purged staff members.

He expressed no issue with Rieve on wage policy, speedup, attitude to war economy, the issue of peace in general, nor on political action. Baldanzi had shared in all the sins of the administration since 1939 as holder of the second top office. It was a power struggle, not a fight for a program. In that kind of a situation an administration usually has the upper hand.

THE RIEVE ADMINISTRATION used its position without restraint, to reject Baldanzi delegations and replace them with its own. The fight on credentials dominated the floor for three days. The list of delegates was obviously not fit for public view because to the last hour of the convention even pro-Baldanzi members of the credentials committee complained they have not been able to see a list to learn who is who in the convention and whom they could challenge.

Whether Baldanzi personally and his associates learned the lesson—that you need a program to win the very much dissatisfied textile workers—remains to be seen. But the textile workers who follow them are bound to learn in practice that a power struggle can only be of good to the employers.

Go to Truman at May 25 Parley Negro Council's Job Petitions

A NATIONAL leadership meeting of the National Negro Labor Council will be held in Washington, D.C., the week-end of May 25 and 26 to present to President Truman and Congress petitions collected throughout the country demanding enactment this session of a genuine FEPC law.

The Washington meeting is the culmination of a national signature campaign projected by the 1,000 delegates who attended the founding convention of the NNLC in Cincinnati last October.

Concerned over the mounting unemployment among Negro workers and their virtual exclusion from large sections of industry, par-

The Worker

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TO AMERICAN MOTHERS

WE WISH we could grant the mothers of America their most fervent wish on this Mothers Day. One does not have to be a professional poll-taker to know that the women of our country want one thing above all else—PEACE.

It is especially true of mothers spending anxious, sleepless nights with their thoughts fixed on sons and husbands fighting thousands of miles away in Korea. And the anxiety grows greater as blood-and-guts generals and politicians keep shouting for more soldiers, more planes, more bombs to step up the war instead of negotiating a settlement.

The latest dodge of the generals for blocking a Korea truce will be no more convincing to American mothers than it is to the rest of the world. That is the demand—backed by President Truman—that there can be no truce unless the Chinese and North Koreans agree to relinquish the majority of war prisoners in South Korean stockades.

This demand, raised five months ago, is a strange one indeed. It has never been raised before in any truce negotiations in any war. It is an illegal and cynical demand, in direct violation of the Geneva convention of 1925, signed by most of the countries of the world.

BEHIND THE GENEVA convention on prisoners of war was the understanding that it is a farce to claim that prisoners of war can be "freely" polled by armed guards.

How "humane" the prison camp administrators in S. Korea are was demonstrated by the two massacres of POW's on Kaje Island in which 250 Koreans and Chinese were killed, or wounded. These massacres took place in connection with the "questioning" of prisoners.

This latest obstruction in the truce negotiations is just another move by Washington to keep the flames of war burning and to spread them.

The people of America owe it to the mothers of our land to pledge that there shall be no third year of war in Korea, to demand peace in Korea—Now!

We pledge to the mothers of America that we will work still harder with them for peace throughout the world through one of the best means of attaining that end—negotiations for a Big Five Pact of Peace.

THE OIL WORKERS LEARN

THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD'S call to the 90,000 striking oil workers to return to work immediately, without a contract is outright strikebreaking. In censuring the WSB for its tactic, the leaders of the 22 striking unions apparently recognized that fact.

It is high time such tactics were branded as strikebreaking by the labor movement. It is a crass violation of the terms under which even the top conservative labor leaders agreed to participate in the WSB and accept it as a disputes machinery. When an employer opens his plant gates and bids strikers to enter, he is condemned for strikebreaking. How much more is that true when a supposedly "impartial" government agency tries the tactic?

The WSB's strikebreaking role is especially glaring in the oil situation because of two major factors:

First, the strike is the climax of months of difficult but successful effort on the part of the CIO, AFL and independent oil unions to bring about a coalition on the wage issue. For the first time they achieved this unity. Now comes an "impartial" government authority and in the name of the "emergency" tries to break this unity. What is this back-to-work appeal but an effort to seek out possible weak spots in the 22-union coalition front and break the ranks?

Second, this combination of conservatively-led oil unions has postponed several strike deadlines, as the steel workers had done, and agreed to participate in WSB hearings. But the major employers refused to attend and boycotted the WSB. They doubted that the coalition would hold and put their confidence on labor division and a weak strike. After eight days of proof that strike ranks are solid, the WSB trots out to help the employers who sought to boycott it and asks the workers to go back and place their issues in the hands of the WSB.

The pattern is simply this: after the WSB obtains a return to work, it squeezes the workers down to a compromise. The employers may then turn down this compromise as the steel corporations did, and make a new try to break the union or its strike.

Having achieved their historic unity and demonstrated the finest strike in oil labor history, the oil workers are in a position to quickly win if they hold their ranks and turn down any and all the trick moves of the employers or their friends in the government.

Robeson

(Continued from Page 1)
his freedom message.

Then The Man-as-Glanville had called Robeson—joined his own birthday party and brought to it the biggest gift for his guests. For, as I have said before, this was no ordinary birthday party. The great baritone, who towers both artistically and physically, stood relaxed in his temporary flower garden and sang two love songs with the tender passion of a young lover.

"Love Will Find a Way," one of this group, made the audience feel, from the way in which Robeson projected his personality, that the song was meant for each of them; that the love sung about was the love of comrades and brothers in the fight for peace and all the loves that humans can experience for each other.

Robeson closed his first group with the Death Song from Boris Godunov, which by itself would have been a generous contribution to the party. Following that, the guests took over again.

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The Iowa Farmers Union, the International Fur Workers Union, a group of theatre workers, an American Labor Party club in Manhattan, the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, and a group of workers from District 65, DPOWA, sent flowers and greetings.

The jewelry workers presented a number of gifts made with their own hands. A group of Italian-Americans from Lower Manhattan presented Robeson with a "pot-ed plant" in which "bloomed" a dozen or more subscriptions to "Freedom," the newspaper he publishes. And there were greetings from throughout the world, too many to list.

It was after 11 p.m. when Glenville, the M.C., announced "The last voice I want you to hear is that of Paul Robeson, The Man." Every guest was in place. No one was impatient. And those of us who came to pay homage to our friend and leader got from him a gift few of us can ever repay.

Assisted by his skilled and conscientious accompanist, Lawrence Brown, Robeson sang eight numbers in response to applause—"I'm Gonna Lay Down This Weary

Load," "No More Auction Block For Me" (dedicated to Willie McGee and his surviving family), "Every Time I Feel The Spirit" (duet with Brown), "Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes," "Little Gal," a love song in folk idiom, "The Four Rivers," ("The Thaines, the Mississippi, and the Yangtze and the Don"), "Ol' Man River and the Yiddish song which poked fun at the Czar.

The party ended at midnight. Robeson, beads of perspiration in the grooves formed by his smile, acknowledged the applause for his songs. Slowly everyone accepted the fact that the party had ended. And everyone was saying to anyone who would listen, "What an experience!" They knew as they made their way to the door why Miss Brewer had said in introducing the Shubert song, "To Music," "One could not conceivably think of Paul Robeson without thinking of music."

And there were many who understood anew the crime which our government commits in seeking to silence Robeson's voice—a crime against music and peace and the love of mankind.

Atty. General's Ex-Aide Linked To Contract Fix

WASHINGTON.—A government investigator testified today that former Assistant Attorney General Alex Campbell handled \$2,800 of \$22,300 received by a former Agriculture official from a Louisiana warehouse which landed government business.

Carmine Bellino, an accountant for the Senate Agriculture Committee staff, said Campbell admitted being a middleman in the transaction between the Baton Rouge warehouse and Jack Cowart, ousted official of the Production and Marketing Administra-

The transactions were in 1951 after Campbell resigned as head of the Justice Department's criminal division. Campbell now practices law in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Senate Unit OKs McGranery

WASHINGTON.—The Senate Judiciary Committee by 8 to 4 Friday approved President Truman's nomination of James P. McGranery to succeed J. Howard McGrath as U. S. Attorney General. Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich) identified himself as one of the four committee members voting against confirmation and said he expects to carry his fight to the Senate floor.

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Steel Locals

(Continued from Page 2)
tion urging the international union to forget the WSB recommendations and return to the union's 22 demands as the basis for settlement of the steel dispute.

This course was recommended by the local to the union's international convention which opens in Philadelphia Monday.

A meeting of 12 South Chicago steel locals was expected to take similar action at a meeting this week.

This trend was seen as an expression of the desire of the workers to wash their hands of the entire chain of delays and interference by Truman, the WSB and the courts.

"That three-day strike showed that we have the power to win our demands," a Republic Steel grievor pointed out to this writer. "But now we're trapped—and I'm damned if I can see any way out except by shutting down the industry again and keeping it shut 'till the operators holler 'Uncle.'"

WILLIAM MAIHOFER, president of Inland Steel Local 1010, said that his members are "sore as hell about going back to work without getting anything."

In Gary, union subdistrict director Orval Kinsaid said the workers showed "extreme reluctance" to stay on the job.

"They feel like they're being pushed around like pawns in a political game between the government and the steel companies," he declared. "We don't know how long they'll continue to follow union leadership."

At the meeting of the Gary local, workers called for "starting again from where we were on Jan. 3." On that date, Philip Murray complied with Truman's second request to postpone the strike and agreed to submit the issues to the WSB.

In its recommendations, the WSB drastically whittled down the union's demands. The government agency reduced the wage demand to 17½ cents, payable on an installment plan basis.

THE WSB CUT the union's de-

mand for time-and-a-half on Saturday and double-time pay on Sunday to "time and one-fourth" on Sunday only.

The board threw out the union's demands for an anti-discrimination clause, for a guaranteed annual wage, for improved pensions, grievance machinery, severance pay. And it reduced the paid holidays from eight to six.

The government's maneuvers placed the union in the position of accepting this drastic cut in demands with no assurance that the companies would accept them. Nor did the government make any effort to put its own recommendations into effect even before the Supreme Court forbade it.

UNION LEADERS here made it clear that there will be an immediate shutdown of the mills if the Supreme Court voids the government "seizure" of the mills.

Workers interviewed here expressed the opinion that even if the high court upholds "seizure," it will solve nothing for them.

Dean of Canterbury To Visit Moscow

LONDON.—Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, announced Friday that he and his wife would visit Moscow next week. Their first stop on the trip will be Prague.

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SPRING FESTIVAL May 10, 8:30 p.m.
ALP. One E. Fordham Rd. G. Belfrage will speak on "Germany and the Prospects for Peace." Dancing entertainment, refreshments free. Sub. \$1.00. Ausp: Upper West Bronx Comm. of American Soviet Friendship.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

SUNDAY AFTERNOON May 11 at 3:30 p.m., the Frederick Douglass Educational Center presents a Forum, "Readings from the Poetry of the Negro People." With Josephine Tomlinson, Willard Moore and Abner Berry. At 124 W. 124 St. (near Lenox Ave.) Subs. 50c.

SUNDAY FORUM presents "How the Arts Reflect Reality," based on important principles set forth in a recent Soviet article. Speakers: Sidney Finkelstein on music and painting; Yvonne Gregory on literature. Chairman: Joe Nahem, Sunday, May 11 at 3 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. \$1.00.

THE VILLAGE LaGuardia Club, American Labor Party invites you to join us in honoring Molly Tallynire, our beloved and devoted secretary, Saturday, May 10, 1952, 8 p.m. and on. At the Upature Music Studio, 223 W. 46 St. David Tuchinoff opera baritone; film in Technicolor; Dance Orchestra, Social, buffet. Contr. \$1.00.

CLUB CINEMA presents "All My Sons" with Edward G. Robinson, Burt Lancaster. Arthur Miller's critics award play. Two showings starting 8:30 p.m. Social from 10-10:30 p.m. (nr. 9th St.) \$1.00 for members; \$1.25 for non-members.

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IT'S COMING! Premieres of Brighton Community Center Film Circle. See the stirring story of Russia's Fight Against Fascism. We are proud to present "The North Star." One of the finest films to come out of Hollywood. Two showings Saturday and Sunday nights: 8:30 and 10:30 p.m., May 17 and 18. Dancing all night too. Brighton Community Center, 2220 Union Square Ave., Brighton Beach. Contr. 75c.

Soviet-China Trade Would Mean Jobs for Laid-Off Seamen

By ART SHIELDS.

THIS is a hungry Spring season for many American seamen. More than 10,000 sailors, firemen, cooks and stewards, marine engineers, radio operators, masters and mates have lost their jobs on American ships since March 15.

More than 300 ships have been tied up in the "bone yards" up the Hudson and elsewhere. The number grows daily with the decline in international trade. Coal and grain ships are hit hardest.

The Korean war, which National Maritime Union President

Joseph Curran so warmly embraced is no longer averting a lightning speed. The waterfront was booming last January, when the government was begging ex-seamen to ship out again. At that time Europe was still buying lots of American coal and other goods. And grain was being shipped to India as well.

VISITORS to lower Broadway today see a sight that has been unknown for 15 years. They see Negro and white seamen picketing the government shipping office with demands for unemployment insurance, which few seamen are getting. Pickets come from the headquarters of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union at 148 Liberty St. nearby with placards calling for regular benefits of \$30 a week. The unions hiring hall closes down every noon while the pickets are marching in front of the National Shipping Authority offices at 45 Broadway.

The Marine Cooks are also demanding jobs.

Jobs, thousands of jobs will come when President Truman drops his ban against trade with China and Eastern Europe. The Marine Cooks have been campaigning for this trade for years. They estimate that the China trade alone will put 50 to 100 ships into commission, said New York Port Agent Irv Dvorin.

"More than 500 of our New York members are 'on the beach' today, compared to 30 or 40 last year," said Dvorin. "Many of them will get jobs on the ships bound for China if the government adopts a policy of peace."

THE SHIPPING CRISIS hit

New York and other ports with shipping depression.

THE bottom fell out of shipping by mid-March, however. Returning grain ships were tied up when the government decided to let the Indians starve.

COAL SHIPS were being decommissioned at the same time. Western-European countries are facing bankruptcy. Their people are rebelling against American Government orders to buy American coal, and pay high transportation charges. They want to work their own mines to capacity and to purchase nearby Polish coal instead.

Exports of other consumer goods are being hit at the same time, as the poverty-stricken lands of Europe, that are cursed with an Eisenhower war economy, buy less and less.

SHIPMENT of war materials in civilian ships is also falling off. The Navy's big fleet of 300 transports is handling more and more of the death cargo.

A National Maritime Union spokesman admitted last week that he expected the shipping depression to get worse. "We haven't yet felt the full impact," he said.

The NMU estimates that 3,500 of its members lost their jobs in one-month between March 15 and April 15. And the number of men "on the beach" has risen considerably since.

JOSEPH CURRAN and other top NMU leaders are doing nothing constructive about this disastrous situation, however. They are discouraging any mass action for unemployment insurance. And they oppose any demands for the opening of trade with China, the Soviet Union and other embargoed lands.

Hard times have also hit the Marine Engineers. Their New York local alone has 600 men on the beach.

Several hundred more members of the AFL's Masters, Mates & Pilots union are unemployed in

New York today. The American Radio Association's wireless operators are suffering also.

THE AFL's Seafarers' International Union, AFL, has been hard hit. And the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific and the Independent Marine Firemen's Union, each have hundreds of men "on the beach" in New York and many elsewhere.

Waterfront unemployment, of course, goes hand in hand with the loss of jobs to the workers, who formerly produced the goods that the rest of the world is no longer buying.

The situation will get worse until the government gets a policy of peace.



Big Drive Opened for More Housing

(Continued from Page 4)

their pressing needs will be further exploited by the rent gougers.

HERE WERE 150 delegates from 62 city-wide organizations, including 14 churches and 13 labor unions, the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; two Spanish speaking community groups; seven independent tenant groups, 23 councils of the New York Tenants Council, the two Parent Teachers Associations, two Jewish organizations, and one Spanish newspaper, *El Diario*.

The panels and general assembly discussions were not the usual conference deliberations. It was clear that here were people keenly affected themselves by the housing shortage and determined to act against it.

MINDFUL of the great Stuyvesant Town struggle as one woman delegate put it, they discussed mass demonstrative action, particularly in the struggle of the Stricklands, to beat back Jimcrow and force action on more low-cost housing from the City, State and Federal authorities.

It was clear as the health and housing panel discussion brought out that all the people of New York are menaced by the situation—even the wealthy for whom the city gives millions in slum clearance schemes and tax exemptions for luxury housing.

The health and well-being of the majority of New Yorkers is menaced if the housing situation continues as it is—and those peoples from all walks of life at the conference don't intend letting the situation remain as it is.

Seek to Evict Negro From Housing Project

THE MANAGEMENT of Knickerbocker Village, which has 20 years tax exemption, threatens to evict the noted Negro artist, Edward Strickland, his wife and their tiny baby on May 31.

This is of course against the law since Section 223 of the Public Housing Law provides "... no persons shall, because of race, creed, color or national origin, be subjected to any discrimination."

And the Legislature further provides that when such violation occurred the Commissioner of Housing "may compel a housing company to grant a lease or renewal thereof to a person or family as a tenant in the project."

Hence, both Knickerbocker Village and Commissioner Herman Stichman are violating the law, for Stichman has tacitly okayed Strickland's eviction.

THE STRICKLANDS got in the project not by the good graces of the management but through a white friend who left the city and permitted them to live there previously as guests. This is a common practice, and the management has transferred a number of such tenancies established by the Knickerbocker Village Association.

But just as in Stuyvesant Town, KV management has begun a program of retaliation against the tenant leadership because they began fighting for the rights of Negroes to live there.

Strickland himself charges that after living there for more than a year, the management took action against him because he exposed the bias against his own brother John, a disabled veteran, who filed application for tenancy.

STRICKLAND points out in his affidavit to the State Housing Division that "I and my family have no other place to live and no prospects of any other apartment. The landlord has said in its reply affidavit that if I wish I should file an application for an apartment and wait (my) turn. Rather than place additional obstacles in my path I believe the landlord should apply its announced policy of 'hardship' preference and make an apartment available to me immediately. In light of the landlord's policy on hardship cases to do otherwise would again be evidence of discrimination against me as a Negro."

The KV Tenants Association has reported growing support from community organizations around the project that have become incensed at the open discrimination against the Stricklands.

And as one KVTA spokesman put it at the recent conference on Housing Today and Tomorrow the eviction of the Stricklands "cannot happen if we all stand up and tell the management and the Commissioner we believe in democracy and demand that they obey the law and let the Stricklands live in peace at Knickerbocker Village."

Hear Mrs. Vivian Hallinan at the Garden, May 13.



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